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RECONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL EUROPE SWIFT

Amazing Comeback From War Conditions in Evidence Everywhere

NOTABLE GROWTH SEEN IN MINE PRODUCTION

Facts of Import and Export Trade in Key Countries Emphasize Steady Growth

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the groundwork for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The third article appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

GENEVA—Everything in Europe dates from the war. Economically, the war was a vast nightmare. For more than four years it let loose destruction. Even the neutrals suffered. It is true that, as was stated in a previous article, the war stress produced a large amount of factory building of certain kinds. But the permanent economic value of much of this building is very doubtful. And over against any possible gains must be placed such enormous and unquestionable losses as to make Europe's balance sheet, at the close of the fighting, look like hopeless bankruptcy.

In the general economic disaster brought upon Europe by the war, neutrals suffered almost as much as combatants. They did not, to be sure, undergo the terrible losses in manpower that were inflicted upon the warring states. But the same shortage of capital, the same restriction of credits, the same dislocation of markets, and in many cases the same disappearance of savings befell them. In Holland, for example, which in 1913 was exporting products with a monthly average value of 255,453,000 gulden, the war reduced this trade to a point where, in 1918, it averaged only 31,768,000 gulden a month. And even today, 10 years after the close of the struggle, Holland's balance sheet for 1928 shows an average of exports monthly of only 165,515,000 gulden.

Yet facts like these are not to be taken as representing the present state of European industry as a whole. The truth is that large portions of European industry have performed an amazing comeback from the destruction of the war. Whether you travel in what were once the devastated areas of northern France,

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Three Firms Join in Radio Combine to Pool Patents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A $36,000,000 radio merger, involving the Kolster, the Earl, which was formerly the Freshman company, and the Freed-Eisemann radio corporations, has just been announced. The merger, in effect, it was announced, will operate as a patent pool and the consolidated company will continue to manufacture and sell the radio equipment of each of the merging corporations.

The Kolster Radio Corporation, according to the official announcement, already controls more than 1000 patents, and with the pooled patents of the other two companies, will be a leading member of a patent control unit, ranking second in size only to that of the Radio Corporation of America.

Last May the Kolster Corporation instituted a suit for patent infringement, specifically referring to "gang condensers" and vertical drum dials, and sending notice of infringement to more than a dozen other companies, including Crosley, Zenith, Sparton, Bosch, Stewart-Warner, Philco and Sonora. According to attorneys for the Kolster group, this suit is still pending settlement.

Clarence A. Earl, president of the Earl Corporation, will be president of the newly consolidated group. Rudolph Spreckels will be chairman of the board, and Ellery W. Stone, chairman of the executive committee.

BRITISH TO STUDY PRESERVING FORESTS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government has appointed a committee under the Secretary of Agriculture, Christopher Addison, to investigate the long-discussed question of Great Britain's following the precedent of the United States and Canada in establishing national preserves for flora and fauna upon the lines adopted in the Yellowstone in Wyoming and Jasper Park in Alberta.

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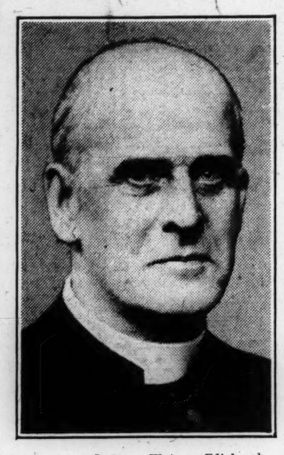

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THE VERY REV. JOHN WHITE
Who Has Been Chosen as Head of the United Church.

SCOTS CHURCH IS NOW UNIFIED AFTER 86 YEARS

Event Is Considered Most Epoch-Making in Country's History Since 1843

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The uniting act which has made the two main branches of the Church of Scotland once more into a single kirk after 86 years of separation was duly signed on Oct. 2. So ends a chapter in the checkered history of the Scottish church whose hope in the future is in union. Its dissensions and disruptions have always been due to objection to state interference, for the Scot has struggled harder for independence of thought in religious matters than in any other field.

The nineteenth century opened with six Presbyterian churches in Scotland but gradually the differences have been settled until now Scotland possesses a united national church founded on the broadest possible lines. The celebrations have included the conferring of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh by Lord Provost, Sir Alexander Stevenson, upon the two moderators, the Rev. Alexander Martin, United Free Church, and the Rev. John White, Church of Scotland, for "outstanding service" in bringing to a successful issue the negotiations for a union.

After nearly 20 years of deliberations and taking the people with them step by step, the two Presbyterian Scottish churches were formally united on Oct. 2.

EDINBURGH—After nearly 20 years of deliberations and taking the people with them step by step, the two Presbyterian Scottish churches were formally united on Oct. 2.

Not since 1843, the year of the disruption in Scotland, has there been such an epoch-making event in the ecclesiastical history of the country. The concluding steps were taken at the last General Assembly in May. At that time the Duke and Duchess of York represented the King and were the first Royalties to be present in an official capacity for three centuries.

The history of the church in Scotland has been a stormy one. Columba came to Ionia in 563 and brought Christianity to the people. In 1560 the Reformation became in Scotland a legally accomplished fact. It was thorough and complete—the replacement of Roman Catholicism by Presbyterianism. The Stuart kings tried hard to establish Episcopalianism in the land. Twice they established the Anglican form of worship and twice it was abolished as the state religion, until 1689 saw Presbyterianism finally established.

Then new difficulties arose, the Patronage Act of 1712 taking from the people the right to choose their own preachers. This act resulted in a number of secessions and the last and most influential of these dated from 1843 and created the Free Church. In 1900 the Free Church united with the United Presbyterians, thus forming the United Free Church.

HOOVER MOVES TO UNITE DRY LAW AGENCIES

Appointment of McNab Is Expected to Put Plan Before Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Less than 10 days ago the statement issued from the White House that President Hoover intended to obtain the fullest possible enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in the District of Columbia and make Washington a model for the country.

Oct. 1, he announced that he had asked John McNab of San Francisco to study and formulate, in co-operation with other interested agencies, changes in federal administration and judicial machinery to be recommended to Congress for the more effective amendment of the laws under the Eighteenth Amendment.

Due to the steadfast attitude of the President that the law is to be enforced, whatever attacks are made upon it from any source, it is gradually being borne in upon the public consciousness that there is a program which is going to be carried out. Weak places in enforcement are to be strengthened.

The best abilities that the President of the United States can call upon are going to contribute to the building up of machinery that will work. Scattered energies and divergent efforts are to be brought under central direction, with Mr. Hoover's well-known desire to prevent duplication and waste.

Because not much had been said at the White House recently about prohibition enforcement, it had been assumed in some quarters that the President did not intend to act vigorously in the matter. His announcement about Washington caused some doubt about his attitude.

The latest word from the White House indicates that the President is using the various agencies, the Department of Justice, the Treasury, the enforcement commission, and has now brought in a man he knows and trusts to co-ordinate the work of these agencies so that a definite program can be presented when Congress convenes. If Congress appoints the joint committee, as requested, it can be in shape for immediate consideration.

Co-ordination of Agencies

William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, who has just returned to Washington, indorsed the plan to put the federal agencies that collect evidence of liquor infringements under the same control as the agents which prosecute them.

At the present time, he pointed out, the work of pressing dry law cases to the courts is divided between two departments. The agents of the Treasury Department, through the prohibition bureau, collect evidence of violations, and pass the material over to the federal attorneys of the Department of Justice. There is not that single concentration of authority in one department which would produce the highest state of efficiency, in Mr. Mitchell's view.

Mr. Mitchell said that he had been studying the question of consolidating dry agencies for some time. In particular he had studied the provision of the bill introduced by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, in the extra session. This bill would transfer to the Department of Justice all the rights, powers and duties relating to the national dry law, would entirely abolish the Bureau of Prohibition and include a commissioner, who would work in the Department of Justice under the Attorney-General.

Mr. Mitchell's comments were confined to indorsing the proposed transfer of the inquisitorial powers of the Treasury to the Department of Justice. He made no comment on the question of what should be done with coast guard and customs units, which, under some of the consolidation plans, would be all lumped under the Department of Justice.

At the Treasury Department it was learned that Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary in charge of prohibition, would be a frequent witness before the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

George W. Wickersham, who heads

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European Places and Personalities

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AIX-LES-BAINS, France — Embedded in the lower French Alps, with a gem of a lake of its own at its very front door is Aix-les-Bains. With its hotels set in flowery parks or perched on spectacular crags, with the sounds of bands or orchestras rising on every hand, and the shop windows filled with the most striking novelties of the French artist workmen, it is a place to admire.

Curious survivals of antiquity are mingled with the intensely modern hotel structures, for Aix was known for its warm baths in the days of the Romans, and a weather-beaten stone arch, of Roman construction, about the third century, looks down on the daily throng in the Marché aux Fleurs.

Memories of Ancient Rome

More impressive architecturally are certain portions of the interior of the Hôtel de Ville, dating back to the fifteenth century, carefully preserved and showing an architectural skill in that era which is seldom paralleled today. And in the midst of Roman and medieval survivals one sees the representatives of the gayest society of the Continent in the most modernistic of modes and manners, going through the same abracadabra of daily activity employed by the vanished Romans of the days of Domitian and the bourgeoisie of the eighth century, when the first modern bathhouse was built.

This little town supports two casinos, set in lovely gardens, with broad terraces and sheltered walks. In them are given concerts, operas and dramatic performances, with the best professional talent from Paris—and, indeed, from all over the world. I saw a pair of Russian dancers who have not yet reached the United States, but for whom I predict a furore when they do arrive.

The audience was brilliant, cosmopolitan in the extreme, with an Indian rajah with his suite, and uncounted continental persons of title. The admission to either of the casinos is trifling—6 francs I believe, or less than 25 cents—though a higher fee is charged for entrance to the performances.

Old World Beauty of Annecy

About 25 miles from Aix lies the town of Annecy, upon its lake of the same name and a very different spot from Aix. Such gayety as there is in Annecy is that of its own people, for it is in no sense a resort, but rather a manufacturing town in which pottery and the bleaching of linen con-

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Standard Traffic Codes to Clear Yellow Light and Parking Puzzles

National Studies Show Way to Uniformity—Massachusetts Adopts Rules to Govern All Cities Alike—Safety Congress to 'Advertise' Model Ordinance

The mystery of the yellow traffic light and the parking puzzle—both major problems in automobile regulation—are approached from new angles in a series of moves to bring about uniform municipal traffic codes.

Massachusetts officials have just drafted a uniform code to be binding on all the municipalities in the State. Its provisions include making the colored traffic signals mean exactly the same thing in each municipality.

Traffic experts in convention in Atlantic City disclosed the results of a year's study of mass transportation. One of their major conclusions is that cities should not be expected to furnish free parking space or widen streets to provide room for standing motorcars. A section of the National Safety Congress, in Chicago, has moved to get cities to adopt the model traffic ordinance already in vogue in a number of localities.

CITIES TOLD TO AVOID FREE PARKING SPACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Regulation of parking in American cities must be determined on the "greatest good to the greatest number," traffic experts who have just ended a national survey of conditions reported to the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Electric Railway Association.

Among those participating in the survey was Alvin B. Barber of Washington, D. C., manager of the transportation and communication department of the United States Chamber

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SIGNAL CONFUSION AT CROSSINGS ENDED

At least one extremely helpful bit of information to the ordinary motorist—when to go on the yellow light—is included in a standard code for traffic control signal installation and operation just issued by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works to local authorities all over the State in a pioneering attempt to replace haphazard methods by uniformity.

The department proposes to mark off an area some 50 feet back from the stop line at a street intersection where there is a traffic light.

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WINNING BUDGET GIVES GIRL $22 FOR 'BEST' DRESS

Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries Sponsors Interesting Contest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A girl earning from $15 to $35 a week in New York City can afford an average of eight or nine dresses a year, two or three coats, four or five hats, five pairs of shoes and 18 pairs of stockings.

This is the consensus of five prize winners in the Business Girls' Clothing Budget Contest, sponsored jointly by the Bowery Savings Bank and the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries. Qualities, color schemes and styles available to the business girl earning from $780 to $1820 a year have been worked out from the winning budgets by four department stores and are on display at the exposition.

Repairs Require $28.75

The winner of the grand prize of $50, Emily E. Bartlett of Brooklyn, provided for an annual expenditure of about $300 on dress. With the exception of a "best" dress at $22, a crepe de chine at $16.75 and a georgette "for better wear" at $18.50, the dresses range in price from $5 to $10; coats range in price from $8 for a raincoat, to $80 for a winter coat; hats are listed at $5 and $8.50; shoes from $6.95 to $7.75. The budget provides for four pairs of lisle stockings at 80 cents a pair, and eight pairs of silk stockings ranging from $1.15 to $1.35. Rayon underwear makes the annual budget allowance for these items $22.94. Repairs and dry cleaning require $28.75 and accessories $20.76.

First prizes of $25 each went to Rose Cohen, of Brooklyn, in Group A; Helen Harriet Tournet, of Manhattan, in Group B; Margaret F. Weinland, of Manhattan, in Group C, and Lillian V. Wartman, of Manhattan, in Group D. Second prize winners of $15 each were: Eillen M. O'Donnell, of Manhattan; Helen Hayman, of Brooklyn; Alice Zinn, of the Bronx, and Pauline Hawkins, of Astoria.

In totals for the year it was found that for Group A, with an annual salary of $913.08, the girls spent $249.15 a year for clothes, or 27.28 per cent of their salary; in Group B, with an annual salary of $1135, they spent $278.11, or 24.5 per cent of their annual salary, for clothes; in Group C, with an annual total salary of $1365.30, the girls spent $342.28, or 25.07 per cent of their salary, for clothing; in Group D, with an average annual salary of $1707.50, the girls spent $381.09, or 22.31 per cent, for clothing.

Awards Based on Completeness

The last, or highest salaried group, showed the smallest percentage of salaries spent on clothing in any group.

The judges' decisions were based on the completeness with which the contestants had provided for the practical needs of the business girl and the good taste shown in the selection of articles, Miss Adeline Evans Leiser, chairman of the competition, said. The grand prize was awarded to the budget which was considered as representing the most careful thought with fewest omissions.

The winners included a department store information clerk, a clerical worker, a typist, a sales clerk and a switchboard operator. Of the 164 girls submitting eligible budgets in the competition, 4 were stenographers, 26 secretaries, 24 clerical workers, 7 typists, 6 bookkeepers, 6 sales clerks, 4 file clerks, 5 receptionists, 3 statisticians, 3 social workers, 2 teachers, 2 library assistants, 2 switchboard operators. One museum curator, 1 research worker, 1 librarian, 1 nursemaid, 1 dressmaker, 1 assistant buyer and 1 manager of a bakery were among the contestants.

The judges in the competition were Mrs. Harry Brooks Picken, an authority on home dressmaking; Miss Marjorie Kinney, of Pratt Institute, and Miss Lillian C. Locke, of Teachers College, Columbia University.

LEGION OFFERS TWO WAYS FOR AERIAL GROWTH

Aeronautics Department and Air Ministry—Boston Gets Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Delegates to the American Legion's eleventh annual convention, Oct. 2, centered their attention on two things; one was the selection of Boston over Los Angeles, Calif., for the next convention, and the other was the report of the special aeronautics committee which reported a new plan for the development of aviation in the United States.

The matter of establishing a separate bureau of aeronautics was not acted upon and the question was referred to the National Defense Committee of the Legion, but the report showed that at least half the special committee favored encouraging commercial aviation rather than building up a large military air force.

The report of the committee, of which C. E. McCullough, general traffic manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is chairman, and Col. A. J. Dougherty, United States Army, is secretary, said:

"It is felt that a department of aeronautics might be able to subsidize aircraft manufacturing concerns, aeronautical schools, flying fields etc., by which aviation would be encouraged both in development of craft and training of reserve pilots. And it is believed that the great development of our air resources for defense should be along these lines rather than the development of a large regular army or navy air establishment.

Because of the existence of aviation departments in the Commerce, War, and Navy Departments, the committee felt that no progress could be made without co-ordination of the three.

The view of one section of the committee was that the proposed department of aeronautics should be separate from the Army and Navy establishments, a single department of national defense created, with one cabinet secretary at its head, with undersecretaries for land, water and air forces, together with a fourth subsecretary for the procurement of men and material.

The others contemplate, without disturbing the War or Navy Departments, establishing an air ministry with a cabinet secretary, this official to utilize every effort to develop aviation military and commercial, and would take over all air activities now independently operated, not affecting, however, the Post Office Department's air work.

A dozen "doughboys," covered with mud from the tops of their "tin hats" to their wrap-leggings and hobnail boots, brought home convincingly to the largest crowd that ever saw an American Legion parade the thought behind all the colorful and spectacular "Pageant of Patriotism" staged as the public climax of the eleventh annual convention here.

The mud-covered soldiers—the sole realistic war touch in the whole display—were the drum and bugle corps of Davis King Summers Post, Chattanaago, Tenn. They represented what the united strength of their hundreds of thousands of former comrades seek to prevent recurring, Legion leaders aver.

From vanguard to rear guard, the Legion's pageant was one in which thoughts of peace and constructive patriotism predominated.

Convention veterans agreed with Paul V. McNutt, national commander, that the estimated 300,000 persons who lined the streets outnumbered any attendance at a Legion gathering. Thirty thousand Legionnaires and auxiliaries formed a line five miles long which took five hours to pass the stands—also a record breaker. Forty-five bands and 126 drum and trumpet corps were in line. Posts in four foreign countries were represented.

CANADA TO HELP BRITAIN SOLVE WORK PROBLEM

J. H. Thomas Tells of Taking Sample Shipload of Coal on Dominion Visit

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIGHTON, Eng.—Intense interest is shown by the Labor Party Conference in the speech by James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the Labor Government, on the unemployment measures of the Government, and on the results of his Canadian tour. He first stressed the deep-rooted nature of the problem and the difficulties following the long persistence of unployment at over the 1,000,000 level and the combined expenditure of nearly £800,000,000 since 1918 on unproductive insurance benefit and poor law relief.

The absurdity of the belief that a solution could be found merely by pouring out money was shown by the fact that the expenditure of £1,000,000 only insured work, directly and indirectly, for 4000 persons. Therefore an effective solution could only be found in measures for reviving general trade and industry. This fact underlay all the government plans and efforts.

Municipal and other public schemes of work on road construction, improvement of docks, harbors and power services, land drainage and afforestation, and schemes to help forward reorganization of the principal industries, were only to be approved as deserving state aid if they had the effect of providing work for the unemployed and at the same time of increasing national efficiency and speeding up developments which would otherwise be delayed.

Works of this character, already sanctioned or being considered, would involve a total expenditure of about £50,000,000.

Takes Coal to Canada

Regarding his Canadian tour, Mr. Thomas justified the reticence for which he had been criticized on the ground that consultation with leaders of the industries concerned had been first necessary, and that premature publication of details would probably have sent United States competitors into Canada with offers of lower prices.

He now made known for the first time that he took with him a shipload of coal, so that tests of its quality could be made in Canadian works, and that, to allay the fears of Nova Scotia miners that a new competition would be set up against them, he had brought back to England samples of their coal, to see whether a better product could be obtained by blending it with the British.

He also divulged that Canadian steel users promised to buy more British steel and that the Canadian Government was modifying its preference conditions in favor of Lancashire cotton goods. The possibility of reducing coal freights by insuring return cargoes of grain was being considered. The method in view was to regulate the flow of the grain traffic and possibly to erect elevators in Britain for this purpose.

These measures were criticized by John Wheatley on the ground that they incurred the risk of commercial war with the United States, and also that the Government ought to concentrate first on increasing the consuming power of the peoples rather than to act as though production was the essential consideration.

Proposes Bank Inquiry

In the general discussion that followed, serious apprehension was expressed lest the effect of the increase in the bank rate should nullify the Government's efforts to solve the unemployment problem by restricting credit and causing further unemployment. To this Mr. Thomas replied that the Government shared the apprehension, and his view was that the time had arrived for a comprehensive inquiry into the whole question of banking and credit policy in its relation to its effect on industry.

This subject is to be discussed at a later session, when the Independent Labor Party will move a resolution asking the Government to take control of the banks. It is expected that Philip Snowden, who is to speak especially on finance, will indicate the Government's attitude. In reply to a question on wheat transport, Mr. Thomas revealed that representatives of the Canadian

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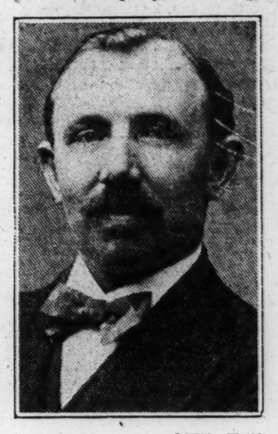
Britain's Champion in Unemployment Fight



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J. H. THOMAS
Lord Privy Seal in British Labor Government, Who Has Revealed Arrangement Made With Canada to Help Solve Workless Problem.

PROPAGANDISTS WIN NEW PLACE IN MODERN LIFE

Press Agent Grows Up—Now Deemed Necessary to All Kinds of Activities

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Any reader of the daily press must have been impressed recently by the frequency of that great and resounding word—propaganda. Since Congress took up the activities of shipbuilders at the Geneva Naval Conference, this term has bristled upon every page. It may be either good or bad in its conception and purpose; sometimes iniquitous.

Propaganda is a product of the age in which we live, when the world is a sounding board where men's opinions are amplified tenfold by repetition. Therefore the kind of opinions that men hold becomes of importance to large industrial groups, political organizations, and a hundred degrees of civic institutions, educational associations, religious bodies and similar organizations. As opinion generally is based upon some everyday wisp of information, propagandists strive to implant in the public thought information designed to form opinions suited to their views.

Certainly there can be no objection to the dissemination of a legitimate viewpoint. Propaganda, in its essence, grew out of our political customs, whereby Republicans try to win over Democrats, and the reverse. Surely no one would object to a straightforward tariff appeal by spokesmen for either side; the immediate purpose being to impart information and to generate ideas favorable to the party—a most important phase of any political organization's efforts.

The Press Agent Grows Up

As industry grew and the mediums of communication brought men closer together, it became possible to influence larger groups with swifter response. The growth of the press especially favored this development. One outgrowth, regarded with more or less humor, was the theatrical press agent who introduced the sensation of the missing jewels and the tearful actress.

Then came press agents of other degrees, representing every shade of organization from the charity bazaar to the county fair. Finally, industry perceived, and finance joined in, the higher art of propaganda. Governments followed. It would not be possible to undertake any great enterprise today without organized propaganda.

The harassed editor finds himself in grave doubt. How much can he believe of the statements made by propagandists? No matter where the editor's inclinations may lie, the propagandist has become an institution. He cannot readily be ignored. Often he does possess information which the editor eagerly seeks. Industrial organizations frequently deal with the press only by the medium of their propagandists.

That condition applies as well in

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Sun Can Furnish Power for Planes, Inventor of Solar Motor Believes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass. — A solar motor, claimed to be far more efficient than any method yet devised for obtaining mechanical power from the heat of the sun, has just been patented by Prof. Robert E. Goddard, head of the physics department of Clark University.

Professor Goddard is widely known for his experiments with rockets, which he claims are capable of ascending to a height of from 30 to 40 miles. His new solar motor, he believes, could be installed to provide cheap power for farms, and in regions where sunlight is dependable and powerful it would provide power for cities.

Use of the solar motor for airplanes also is a possibility, Professor Goddard believes. He envisages the use of a battery of these motors on giant dirigibles which would give them an indefinite cruising radius, as they would not have to refuel.

The fundamentals of the device, Professor Goddard declared, have been fully tested in laboratory models. The motor is composed of a large concave mirror of polished duralumin or aluminum. Its reflecting surface would face the sun and the reflected rays would converge upon a hemispherical piece of clear fused quartz, bolted to a hollow body. Water is pumped into this body and mercury is sprayed into the water under high pressure.

The intense heat from the reflected sun's rays transform the liquids into vapor at a high pressure. The vapor passes into turbines which can be used for generating electric power, the surplus being stored in batteries.

The device, according to Professor Goddard, is 50 per cent efficient, as compared with an efficiency of a little more than 4 per cent for the Shumann solar plant in Cairo, Egypt. Its efficiency, he added, also exceeds that of steam turbines in use in some of the most efficient generating plants. A mirror 100 feet will generate 650 horsepower, according to his calculations.

LOBBY ACTIVITY TO BE UPROOTED BY THE SENATE

Full Inquiry to Cast Light on Operations With View to Ultimate Control

SHEARER DISCLOSURES ROUT THE OPPOSITION

Intent Is to Go Fully Into All Avenues of Lobbying and Propaganda in Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An unlimited inquiry into lobbying operations in Washington, reminiscent of the famous Mulhall investigation of 1913, has been ordered by the Senate without dissent.

This is a direct outgrowth of the indignation aroused in senatorial quarters by the disclosures made during the inquiry into the activities of American shipbuilding companies at the Geneva naval conference in 1927, coupled with the accusations insistently dinned by the Democratic-Progressive opposition to the tariff bill, that its writing was powerfully influenced by legislative agents.

The ultimate objective of the latest investigation, as intended by Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, author of the resolution initiating it, is the enactment of legislation registering and regulating the activities of lobbyists. He has proposed such a measure for several sessions. At the last Congress the Senate passed the bill, but Republican House leaders pigeonholed it.

Mr. Caraway and his Democratic and Progressive colleagues supporting him in the inquiry are convinced that the revelations that will result will be such as to prevent a repetition of such suppression of the bill when it is renewed this winter.

Adopted Without Dissent

The Caraway resolution was offered early in April of this year, but nothing was done about it. When the Senate Naval Affairs Subcommittee examining the employment by American ship men of William B. Shearer began to bring to light the scope and ramifications of his subsequent connections and dealings, the tariff bill opposition renewed their demand for an unlimited lobby inquiry and Republican leaders offered no dissent.

As amended by the coalition, the resolution authorizes the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee to appoint a group from his committee to make this investigation. This places the appointing power in the hands of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who is chairman of the committee, and leader of the Progressives. The usual practice in the Senate is to permit the Vice-President to choose such committee.

It is an interesting coincidence that

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Air Photographs Sent by Wireless to German Plane

BERLIN (AP)—Successful transmission of photographs to airplanes by wireless was made Oct. 2 for the first time in Europe, when the Lufthansa radio station at Tempelhof Airport sent three photographs to an airplane flying high above Berlin. An Associated Press correspondent was aboard the plane and watched the photographs come in.

The first was a weather map, showing conditions which would be met by a pilot flying from Tempelhof to Cologne, over the regular air route from Berlin to Paris. The second showed storm conditions, and the third was a photograph of the landing field at Tempelhof showing a rain-soaked section of the airport where a landing would be difficult for a pilot.

The photographs received showed only slight variation from the original in all cases, and the reception was effected within five minutes by an ordinary radio set equipped with a small apparatus known as a "fultograph."

Bay Colony Charter Put in New Vault

Precautions Taken to Guard 300-Year-Old Document Against Damage

The charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, granted to the New England colonists in 1629, has just been placed in a new vault in the State House, so arranged that it may be inspected by the public.

The historic document had previously been kept in a steel cabinet in the archives division of the Secretary of State. It now is placed in a steel vault built into a 30-inch brick wall and designed to be fire and damage proof. The charter itself is placed between two heavy plates of glass so that it can be inspected when the vault is open.

In officiating at the removal of the 300-year-old charter, Governor Frank G. Allen told of a discovery in connection with the document's history. The charter was given by King Charles I and the signature "Char. Cæsar" at the bottom was for years believed to be that of the sovereign.

Research, however, Governor Allen said, has disclosed that this Charles Cæsar was an officer with powers similar to a notary public of today, who administered the oath of office to Matthew Cradock, the first Governor of the Colony.

RUSSIA BELIEVED READY TO ADMIT TSARIST DEBTS

Moscow Has Already Agreed to British Demands, London Thinks

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Observers who read between the lines of the enigmatical communiqué in which the preliminary agreement for resumption of Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations was announced on Oct. 1 draw the conclusion that Moscow has not only agreed to sign a declaration abstaining from anti-British propaganda, but has also given an undertaking to recognize the pre-war debts of the Russian Government. No doubt there is a long road to travel between recognition of the debt and actual payment, and the creditors need not expect to be paid in full. But that the Soviets are prepared to acknowledge some legality for the financial commitments of its predecessors is assumed from the statement that the debts are to form one of the subjects for negotiation on resumption of diplomatic relations.

Committed by Former Pact

Moreover, Moscow is already to some extent committed by the abortive Anglo-Russian treaty of 1924, which contained the admission of liability. How much or how little the promise to abstain from propaganda means cannot be gauged till further details are known. The Soviet has given similar promises before, but always has been careful to add that it is not responsible for the actions of the Communist International—the body in which practically the whole of the anti-British propaganda originates and whose membership is largely made up of the same individuals as those composing the Soviet Government, which has the preponderating voice in its deliberations.

Little trouble is expected in reaching an agreement on a commercial and navigation treaty, on fisheries and the application of previous treaties ad conventions (extradition treaties and such like negotiated in Tsarist days). The series of agreements drawn up in 1924, during Mr. MacDonald's previous premiership covered many of these points in a manner satisfactory to the British.

The main difficulty centers around item three of the official communiqué, namely: "claims and counterclaims (intergovernmental and private), debts, claims arising from intervention and otherwise, and financial questions connected with such claims and counterclaims."

Proposal for Loan

During the 1924 negotiations it was agreed to offset Russia's war borrowings from the British Government against the Soviet Government's claims for damage done by the British forces acting on behalf of the "Whites" in the early days of the Bolshevik revolution. But the Labor Government of 1924 also undertook "to recommend Parliament to enable them to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan to be issued by the Soviet Government."

No such guarantee is contemplated today—a fact which complicates negotiations regarding settlement of private claims against Russia, for the Soviet Government has no money with which to pay, unless it can first borrow considerable sums. Though final settlement of these questions will apparently be delayed until after ambassadors have been exchanged, it is believed that Mr. Henderson already knows fairly fully where he stands and, furthermore, that informal conversations will go on in the interval.

NEW FIRM TO PRODUCE EXPLORATION 'TALKIES'

NEW YORK (AP)—Organization of Talking Picture Epics, Inc., formed to promote the use of talking pictures for instructive entertainment, is announced. The company will distribute its first year a series of lecture films devoted to exploration.

Roy Chapman Andrews with his Gobi Desert pictures will be included in the early releases of the new company. Among others will be Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, with rare animal pictures; George Palmer Putnam and his adventures in Labrador; Dr. William Beebe, with his undersea pictures; Commander George Dyott in "Hunting Tigers in India." The organization is developing a plan to distribute its releases to schools, churches and societies.

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British Premier To Visit Canada

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP BERENGARIA—While Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, has been resting, his staff has been busy with cables completing arrangements for his visit to New York.

The Prime Minister lunched with Sir Arthur Rostron, captain of the Berengaria, and James Gerrard, former Ambassador to Germany. On his way homeward the Premier will see a number of official persons in Canada and indorse the unemployment plans of his colleague, J. H. Thomas, who has made extensive plans for increasing trade between England and Canada.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—An honorary degree will be conferred upon Mr. MacDonald by George Washington University during his visit in Washington. The university officials announced that the Prime Minister would be the guest of the university at its fall convocation on Oct. 9, at which time the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws would be conferred upon him.

The ceremony is to take place in Memorial Continental Hall at 11 o'clock in the morning and will be attended by members of the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, Congressmen and the trustees and faculty of the university.

Japan's Military Experts Study Naval Reduction

TOKYO (AP)—The National Defense Council, composed of the Empire's admirals and generals and formed to study disarmament questions, assembled today at the Naval Ministry to consider questions precipitated by nearness of an international naval reduction conference. The nature of the deliberations was not divulged. Admiral Count Togo, venerable Japanese warrior, attended. Others present were Admirals Takarabe, Okada, Takehita, Abo and Kato, Field Marshal Uyehara and Generals Shirakawa and Munto.

Premier Hamaguchi, departing for Ujiyamada today, told the correspondents a formal invitation to an arms conference was not expected until after Premier MacDonald and President Hoover had conversed. He reiterated Japan's desire for the impending conference to achieve actual reduction of naval auxiliaries and not merely limitation.

Bulgarian Press Views

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The Bulgarian press comments at length on the visit of Ramsay MacDonald to America. It is regarded as an event of great historical importance for the development of international relations. Some papers think it will tend to hasten general European disarmament, while others express the apprehension that it will divide the world into two hostile camps with Anglo-Americans against the rest.

Britain's Airship Ready for Trial Trip

CARDINGTON, Eng. (AP) — Great Britain's experimental airship R 101 will probably make its first trial flight on Oct. 7 or 8.

The huge ship was unveiled to the world press representatives and provided the weather is favorable will make a mooring mast trial on Oct. 5.

The newspaper men were shown various features of the construction of the new ship which has accommodation for 100 passengers and a crew of 40. On her first flight the number aboard will be less than that, however.

No passenger car is suspended beneath the ship, all sleeping and other accommodations being inside the envelope. Only engineers will occupy the gondolas in order to watch the ship's engines.

The R 101 has a length of 730 feet, a maximum diameter of approximately 130 feet, and a capacity of about 5,000,000 cubic feet.

The designs call for accommodations for 100 passengers, luggage and 10 tons of mail. The passenger cabin includes sleeping cabins, promenade decks, lounges and a dining room capable of seating 50 persons at a time.

ENGLISH ACTRESS HONORED

ROCHESTER, Eng. (AP) — Miss Sybil Thorndike, regarded as the leading tragic actress of the present generation in Great Britain, received the honorary freedom of her native city Oct. 2. In private life Miss Thorndike is Mrs. Lewis Casson. Her husband is a prominent actor and recently appeared with Miss Thorndike and two of their children in a revival of "Jane Clegg."

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GENERAL DAWES HAILED IN CITY OF ANCESTORS

Ambassador Voices Great Satisfaction at Friendliness of Two Nations

SUDBURY, Eng. (AP)—This ancient Suffolk town turned out with flags, smiles and hearty hospitality to greet Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to Great Britain. He and Mrs. Dawes arrived by motorcar this afternoon, and were met by borough officials, who escorted the Ambassador to the Town Hall, where Mayor Fitzgerald presented him with the honorary freedom of the borough.

The Mayor paid tribute to the "stiff-necked" citizens of Sudbury, who early in the seventeenth century fled to a strange land rather than submit to religious persecution. That same stubborn, frank character, he said, was as necessary today in working out the Anglo-American move for world peace.

The crowd in the council chamber cheered as Ambassador Dawes signed the roll of honorary freemen and he was applauded again and again in his speech of acknowledgment.

General Dawes, referring to William Dawes, who left Sudbury in 1628 and founded the American Dawes line, said: "No one could have picked a better ancestor for an American family than a Puritan stonemason from Sudbury, a builder not a destroyer, a constructor, not a critic, also a man who did not run with the crowd."

After the ceremony at the Town Hall, General Dawes and the Aldermen proceeded to the town Guildhall, where luncheon was served, and the General made his formal address of the day.

In acknowledgment of the receipt of freedom of the borough, General Dawes recalled his ancestor, William Dawes, who "emigrated to New England with the early Puritans in 1628." He pointed out that "from the record of the English and American families of Dawes, it would seem that in the War of the American Revolution there was an English Dawes in the British Army and there fought an American Dawes in the American Army; but all that is past, for their two countries now, under the providence of God, together are fighting a battle for the world's peace."

The Ambassador complimented the community of Sudbury upon producing such pioneers who under the leadership of Governor Winthrop took a part in the great Suffolk migration. "In their initiative, their daring, their sanity, their high character, and I venture to say their accomplishments, both you, who are the citizens of Sudbury and England, and I, as an American, can unite in just pride and satisfaction, especially since now, 300 years later, the two great English-speaking peoples to which we belong, are united in friendliness and mutual understanding."

RAIL BLAST IN CUBA TO BE ARBITRATED

HAVANA (AP)—An agreement between the United States and Cuban Governments for arbitration of the Charles J. Harrah claims against Cuba, amounting to several million dollars, has been signed by Miguel Angel Campa, Cuban Subsecretary of State, and Edward L. Reed, United States Chargé d'Affaires.

The Harrah claims, pending 10 years, were three years ago presented to the United States State Department for adjustment of damages from dynamiting of a railroad built by Mr. Harrah between the beaches of Marianao, Jaimanitas and Los Cruces, a distance of approximately 10 miles. Damages for loss suffered through nonoperation of the road were likewise asked.

STORM CLOUDS CLEAR IN SOUTHERN STATES

ATLANTA (AP)—Clearing skies over the southeastern states in the wake of a tropical storm that continued with diminishing force up the Atlantic coast Oct. 2, relieved apprehension of residents along rising streams.

Lines of communication were being rapidly restored and a checkup showed four fatalities in the storm. Highways and railroads bore the brunt of the damage from the disturbance which moved inland near Pensacola, Fla., to cross southeastern Alabama, Georgia and a portion of South Carolina. Other property damage appeared to be nominal throughout the Southeast.

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Billion Is Added to New York Values

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An increase in taxable realty in New York City of about $1,125,000,000 over 1929 is shown in the new assessment rolls for 1930 just made public by James J. Sexton, president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The new rolls place the present assessed value of real estate here at $17,851,721,827.

Mr. Sexton estimated that when the special franchise assessments were added to the taxable real estate assessments early next year, the total, exclusive of personal property, would be $18,386,721,827. The total tentative assessment of real and personal property amounts to $19,632,561,302.

Commenting on the increase in the 1930 assessment values, Controller Charles W. Berry foresaw no change in the basic tax rate of 2.55. The budget rate, which includes special improvements, probably would be $5.60 for each $1000 of assessed valuation, he said.

The $1,263,702,357 assessment increase in taxable real estate was chiefly attributed by Mr. Sexton to building activity, 16,515 buildings having been erected or construction begun on them during the current year.

The heaviest increase in assessments on office buildings is borne by the New York Stock Exchange, in an advance from $19,450,000 to $23,500,000. This building ranks second in value in Manhattan, according to the assessment rolls, the first being the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway, assessed for $31,750,000 for 1930, an increase of $750,000. The Metropolitan Opera House ranks, as heretofore, as the most valuable theater property, its 1930 assessment being $6,300,000, as against $6,000,000 for 1929. The Roxy Theater is second in this class, being listed at $4,550,000.

John D. Rockefeller Sr., as heretofore, heads the list of personal property assessments, with $1,100,000, and John D. Rockefeller Jr. is listed for $500,000. Other residents assessed for personal property at $500,000 are A. M. Huntington, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gertrude V. Whitney and Helen Hay Whitney.

JAPANESE SHIPS INSPECTED

BALTIMORE (AP)—Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese ambassador to the United States; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral William V. Pratt, commander of the United States Fleet and Admiral Samuel S. Robinson, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, were guests Oct. 2 aboard the Iwate and Asama, Japanese cruisers, visiting American waters with 1200 Japanese midshipmen on training cruise.

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LAND PLOTTED FOR SUNSHINE IN MODEL UNIT

Streets Oriented East and West, North and South, in Regional Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Results of a study to determine how the maximum amount of sunlight can be provided each home in the planning of the neighborhood unit have just been published in a survey volume by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs.

The study was made by Alphons Siebers, architect, under the direction of Ernest P. Goodrich and Wayne D. Heydecker of the staff of the Regional Plan. For his experiment, Mr. Siebers used the same site chosen by the Regional Plan in designing its model neighborhood unit, an area of 160 acres in the Borough of Queens, designed to house a population of 6000.

The theoretical arrangement, without violating the design of the original neighborhood unit, made every street in the area run generally north and south or east and west. Only in this way, it was discovered, could the maximum amount of sunlight be obtained for every room.

Along the boundary or arterial streets, not oriented according to the points of the compass, the houses were set at such an angle to the streets as to make their orientation north and south and east and west. According to the report, a deviation of more than 10 degrees from these directions would mean that some rooms would receive less than the desirable minimum of sunshine.

"The school site was chosen so that schoolrooms would face north and so obtain the most nearly uniform light," the report states. "The open-air theater and the gallery fronting the athletic field face due east in order that the spectators may not be obliged to look into the afternoon sun. The churches are oriented four-square with the compass and thus follow the prevailing lines of the street system.

"The common and civic center accompany the main road on the northern side, offering an opportunity for lavish landscaping. The southern side offers desirable sites for dwellings fronting the open squares, and for some of the public buildings."

The study proved that detached houses can be located most economically on roads running east and west, while semidetached and row houses demand north and south streets. The houses were so separated that the shadow of no house would interfere with the sunlight of any other.

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Mussolini Reduces Council to Twenty

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Details of the reform of the Fascist Grand Council foreshadowed by Benito Mussolini in his recent speech before the General Assembly of the Fascist Party, are explained in a special issue of the Fascist order sheet just published. Signor Mussolini had stated that the membership of the Grand Council should be reduced to a minimum, if that body was to be efficient and really secret.

The reform is very drastic. From a membership of 56, only about 20 are chosen by the Duce to belong to the most important state body in Italy.

The Council remains divided into three categories, but the choice of members is strictly limited to those who really represent the most important political forces in the Fascist régime.

No change is expected to be made in the powers of the Grand Council, which were defined by a bill approved by Parliament.

Parliament May Let Canada Export Drink

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—The Canadian Department of Justice has ruled formally that the Government of Canada has not the power to prohibit by regulation the export of liquor to any country wherein the importation of liquor is prohibited or restricted.

This opinion, which has particular application to the United States, became known today when the Premier, Mackenzie King, after a meeting of the Cabinet Council, said the Department of Justice had been requested for a ruling on whether he and his colleagues could prohibit by regulation liquor export from Canada to a prohibition country.

The Premier added: "That means that any action for the prohibition of liquor export to countries where its importation is prohibited or restricted must be taken by Parliament."

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BRITISH 'RATES' LIFTED; TRADE OBTAINS RELIEF

Principal Industries Are Aided to the Extent of £16,000,000

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Industrial undertakings in Great Britain, including factories, workshops, coal mines and other productive concerns are relieved from Oct. 1 of "rates" (local taxation) to the extent of some £16,000,000 annually under the Rating and Valuation Act passed last year by the Conservative Government.

Under this act the state pays to the local authorities 75 per cent of all rates hitherto levied upon such enterprises. These rates were exceedingly burdensome, since they were imposed not upon the profits, but upon the buildings and machinery used in the business, irrespective of whether such necessary equipment was operating at a profit or loss.

This meant that in times of depression workshops and mines, which would otherwise have remained at work often had to be closed down. The relief afforded amounts in the case of the coal industry to £3,000,000 annually, being 3½d. upon every ton of this mineral that leaves the pit.

The engineering industry profits annually by £2,500,000, the textile manufacturers by £3,000,000 and the shipbuilding and iron and steel trades by about £500,000 each.

The cost of steel production, for example, is reduced by 5s. 6d. per ton. The benefit conferred upon all is so considerable that the Conservatives claim that it will materially help export trade, besides having a substantial reaction on unemployment figures.

The introduction of the present reform has been delayed until now to enable disputed questions to be first gone into, as to which firms are entitled to relief and the extent each should benefit. Many appeals on these points are still pending, but enough is settled to enable the act to take effect. Agriculture and railways have already been relieved somewhat similarly under the same act. The changes in their cases, however, came into operation partly in December, 1928 and partly last April.

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REYNOLDS TAKES CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEE

To Head Body for Organization of International Bank

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The governor of the Bank of France, Emile Moreau, has received from Jackson Reynolds an acceptance notified by radio from the Leviathan of the chairmanship of the committee charged with the organization of the Bank of International Settlements.

Thus an American once more directs a vital part of the reparation machinery as Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young have done before, and the French are gratified that this is again possible.

Though the American Government has turned down participation in any way in the International Bank, nevertheless it was assured here that the Young plan had been so worded that American banking would find equal representation on the Organization Committee, along with the leading national banks of Europe and the Bank of Japan.

Mr. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York, accompanied by Melvin Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, the second American member, will proceed through Paris to Baden-Baden, in Germany, for the opening at the Stephanie Hotel on Oct. 3 of the first meeting. The deliberations at Baden-Baden are not expected to last more than three weeks when a draft report will be filed for the consideration of the various governments.

The French expect much from the American chairmanship, accustomed to impartiality of judgment, the ability to conciliate differing views, and furthermore giving an indirect assurance by the presence of these Americans that American banking circles will understand what is going on in Europe regarding reparation payments, and will support these efforts.

For European reconstruction, it is essential, the French maintain, that the United States co-operate. An issue of primary concern for the French, namely, the commercialization of the mobilizable portion of the German debt, cannot be carried through without American aid.

France is counting on the International Bank as an indispensable channel for the transference of the necessary part of its share of reparations for covering its debts to the United States and England, respectively. M. Moreau's appointments as French delegates on the committee are Edmond Moret, sub-governor of the Bank of France, and Pierre Quesnay, director of the research section of the same institution.

The work of these men will be closely observed from here, for it has already been announced France would press for certain changes in the skeleton proposals for the bank found in the Young plan. The committee will also recommend the locale of the bank which is in itself a delicate problem and comments show that the first French choice is Brussels.

CITIES ARE ADVISED NOT TO CONSTRUCT FREE PARKING SPACE

(Continued from Page 1)

of Commerce, who also addressed the convention, comparing traffic conditions in this country and Europe.

The future welfare of mass transportation, Mr. Barber told the 10,000 delegates, depends in large measure upon the manner in which traffic problems now in existence are handled.

In the report of the traffic committee emphasis was placed on the fact that it was impossible to set down hard and fast rules on parking and traffic congestion which would be applicable to every city. The most careful study, the report declared, had convinced the committee that local conditions must guide regulatory steps.

Firm stands were taken, however, against municipalities providing free parking space on vacant land for motorcars and widening thoroughfares merely to give more storage space to motorists. Both proposals, it was declared, are unwarranted.

"Where the parking of vehicles does not interfere with primary travel requirements," the report continued, "there is every reason why it should be permitted under such regulations as are requisite to provide for equitable distribution of available storage space among those who require its use.

"On the other hand, where such storage use of public ways does interfere with travel requirements, its elimination or restoration is not only possible from a legal standpoint, but highly desirable from the standpoint of business activity."

Paul Shoup, of San Francisco, president of the Southern Pacific Company, was elected president of the association, succeeding James P. Barnes of Louisville.

Motor Forces Combine for Uniform Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—To speed the day when the American motorist can go from one city to another without learning new traffic rules in each, one section of the National Safety Congress here has pledged itself to go out and "advertise" the model municipal traffic ordinance already adopted by a dozen or more cities.

The section which took this action is an influential one. It is made up of owners of fleets of taxicabs, buses and delivery trucks, men whose word has some weight in local councils.

Their resolution to "do all they can to foster adoption of the ordinance in the communities where they have influence," came in response to an appeal made by Burton W. Marsh, traffic engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Now the model ordinance has been prepared but many city officials don't know it exists, said Mr. Marsh.

"You be the salesmen," he urged the fleet owners. "And after adoption, help to make it a living thing. Help to sell voluntary observance. This is a chance to use your power in a way to help the community."

Success of Chicago's "no parking" ordinance was reported to the convention by Robert H. Nau, secretary of the street traffic committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Even retail business, which thought that the parking prohibition in the business zone would keep customers away from their doors, is in the main convinced of its merits, now that the experiment is nearing the end of its second year, Mr. Nau said.

An answer to one argument against "No parking" was seen by Mr. Nau in a certain building extension here. A property owner had asked an injunction against the prohibitory regulation in its first days because he said his tenants were all threatening to move out. He did not get the injunction, but now, said Mr. Nau, he has found it necessary to add six stories to one of his buildings in the no-parking area to accommodate additional tenants.

One of the chief beneficiaries, he stated, is the commercial car, which, thanks to "No parking" is able to load and unload at the curb. Formerly such stops were usually made by double-line parking, contrary to law.

The taxicab business has not benefited by the ordinance as it is popularly supposed, said H. L. Cummings, general manager of the Yellom Cab Company of Virginia, Inc. If more people ride, this increase is counteracted by the lower fares of the present, he declared. Meters no longer pile up fancy charges due to traffic tieups as in the days of curb parking.

Chic, and Evidently Efficient, Too

Wide World

WOMEN'S ROAD PATROL FOR LONDON

Shapely storm-proof cap and tunic, leggings and white sleeves and gloves make up the natty uniform for the first of a new corps of traffic directors, whose duty is to assist members of the Women's Automobile and Sports Association.

CANADA TO HELP BRITAIN SOLVE WORK PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

wheat pool are to meet him in London next month.

In the resumed debate on allegations that the Minister of Labor, Miss Bondfield, could have done more by administrative action to humanize the unemployment insurance procedure, the contention was put forward on behalf of the Government that legislative changes were first necessary to remove grievances, but many delegates refused to accept this view, and what was interpreted by the party executive as a vote of censure on Miss Bondfield and other Labor members of Parliament was rejected only by a very narrow majority.

Discussion of the new draft for the constitution of the party was opened and determined opposition was offered to the executive's proposal that a new class of associate members should be formed, free from the obligation to belong to the local Labor parties. In view of the obvious impossibility of securing assent to this proposal, the executive decided to withdraw it.

NEW TRAFFIC CODE ADOPTED TO CLARIFY MYSTERY OF LIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

When a driver is within the 50-foot area he may keep on and cross the intersection after the yellow light has flashed on. If he is back of the 50-foot strip he must stop on the yellow light, and the distance gives him ample time to come to a halt.

The new proposal obviates all the difficulty and indecision now so troublesome when a driver approaches a signal lamp, and has to make up his mind during that fateful second when the light changes. There will no longer be any excuse for too quick braking, and no longer need cars stop right in the middle of an intersection because the light has just flashed red.

Few radical changes are recommended in the code. Right-hand turns on a red light will be permitted only when a green arrow so specifies, although the department is opposed to the practice in general, and urges that arrows on signal lamps be eliminated wherever possible. Tall center lights will be removed in most cases, and replaced by the "far right corner" type.

Cautionary lights, hitherto stationary yellow, will be flashing yellow. The red and green lights will go out at 11 p. m. at the latest, throughout the State.

Some controversy is aroused by the department's recommendation that when two or more sections of highway are linked together in a coordinated system drivers shall be urged to go at not less than the maximum speed allowed on that highway. In Quincy, for example, drivers are urged to go at not less than 33 miles an hour, 13 miles in excess of the legal speed limit. The Boston Automobile Club hopes to use this recommendation as a basis for an attack on speed laws which it believes to be antiquated.

A questionnaire sent out to 269 cities and towns showed that only 57 have signals installed and in operation, but that 20 propose to signalize one or more intersections in the near future. A total of 782 signals are distributed among 295 intersections throughout the Commonwealth. The far-corner type of installation is preferred over the four-way pedestal or suspended type. Existing signals are found to be fairly uniform in equipment, although divergences of practice are seriously complicating the control of traffic. The new regulations are mandatory, but cities and towns are given ample time, up to two years, to comply with them fully.

The monograph includes recommendation on standards of utility, design, installation and operation and auxiliary signs. It marks, according to the commissioners, a pioneering attempt on the part of an American state to formulate general regulations and formal standards for uniform traffic control signal installations and operation. The recommedations are issued on the authority not only of the state commissioners of public works, but of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Associations.

EMILE BOURDELLE HAS PASSED ON

PARIS (AP)—Emile Antoine Bourdelle, who shared with Aristide Maillol the foremost rank among native-born French sculptors, has passed on.

M. Bourdelle's career has been most productive. Monuments executed by him have been erected on every continent, and his work is in the principal museums of statuary throughout the world. Among his most famous works is Heracles, which is in the Luxembourg Museum.

Son of a wood carver and cabinet maker, his only class instruction was in drawing. For years he taught in the studios of the Grande-Chaumiere and in the Gobelin tapestry works, where he gave instruction in drawing to the young "tapissiers."

EGYPT PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The Egyptian Cabinet, headed by the Premier, Mahmoud Pasha, has resigned in order to prepare the way for new parliamentary elections and give the people of the country an opportunity to express their opinion regarding the proposed new treaties with Great Britain.

It was understood the decree for new elections will be issued after the new Cabinet is formed and affairs are restored to their normal constitutional position.

TURKS' TARIFF OF PROTECTION NOW IN FORCE

Its Effect on Cost of Living Is Viewed With Apprehension

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE — Freed from economic limitations of the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey now begins the great experiment of applying its new customs tariff. Ever since the "protective" schedules were completed upon the recommendation of various economic and financial commissions, the Turkish press has devoted itself to the continual comment and conjecture of how rosy things would be in the future, how home industries would flourish, how Turkish money would henceforth profit only the Turks instead of enriching foreigners.

In fact the new tariff has been promised to be to Turkey what the magic lamp was to Aladdin. One foreign journalist who had the temerity to publish that, in his opinion, the application of the new rates would mean economic ruin has been denounced as an enemy of Turkey. During the past four years Turkey has made important strides in industry, but even if this progress is continued and is tripled annually it must take many years before the country becomes self-supporting.

Limiting Purchasing Power

In the meantime under the tariff such as now comes into force, the people's purchasing power will be seriously limited, for in many instances they will pay double the prices they are now paying. Few new enterprises will benefit by this policy of exaggerated protectionism. As soon as it was announced that on the expiration of the Lausanne treaty commercial convention, a new tariff would be enforced a frenzy of buying abroad commenced.

During the last six months so heavy has been the buying that the market will require practically no further stocks for two years. The intense effort to get the goods into Turkey before the new tariff comes into force has engaged all the liquid capital, and many merchants and retailers will find it difficult to get further credit abroad for some time to come.

The economic situation here has never been worse than at present. Two or three years of bad harvests have deprived the inhabitants in the interior of all purchasing power. Consequently the market here is stagnant.

Ship loads of goods have been arriving since June and the port is in a state of complete disorganization. The customs warehouses are small and these are packed to overflowing. The Port Monopoly Society has nothing like sufficient lighters to accommodate the ordinary imports, let alone this exceptional influx, and the majority of lighters are now being used to store goods.

Many ships owing to the lack of lighters had to depart without having completely discharged their cargoes. Hundreds of consignees are invading the customs house, but scores of them cannot even trace their goods owing to the congestion. Many merchants complain that for two months they have been trying to clear their goods, and what is worse, they will be charged demurrage by the customs authorities. There have already been nearly 600 bankruptcies in Constantinople this year and the effect the tariff experiment will have on foreign countries is now disquieting, apprehension being expressed that retaliation will do much toward ruining Turkey's export trade.

Increase of Duties

Rice and coffee are two commodities heavily consumed by Turks. Under the old tariff the duty on rice was three piasters per kilo and coffee 6.8 piasters per kilo, the piaster being equivalent approximately to half a cent. From now on these duties will be increased to 15 piasters per kilo and 32 piasters per kilo respectively. The present duty on brussa silk is £21 Turkish per kilo and under the new rates it is doubled. Boiled ham, already a luxury here, and always imported, costs wholesalers buying it in England 3 shillings per kilo. The actual duty on it is 25 piasters per kilo, but the new tariff is £3 Turkish per kilo.

These few instances will give some idea of the increase in the cost of living from Oct. 1 at the time when money is extremely scarce. Many predict swift and crushing failure for this new experiment. Certain industries will develop under it, new ones will start, but this it is believed cannot compensate for the sacrifices the masses mave made.

ALL-METAL FORD PLANE ARRIVES AT BUCHAREST

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—An all-metal trimotor Ford plane, which has been touring the European capitals, has arrived in Bucharest, attracting much attention.

The report that Col. Charles Lindbergh was the first to pilot this type of machine has added to the interest. After demonstrations, the plane is expected to leave for Constantinople.

BETHLEN SEEKS SUPPORT FOR PACT REVISION

Hopes to Line Up Social Democrats Behind Plea for Frontier Change

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—With the return of the Premier, Count Stephan Bethlen, to the capital, and the approaching parliamentary session, general interest in politics is reviving. Count Bethlen's reference to the probability of a freer political life in Hungary in the near future and to negotiations with the Democratic Opposition, opened in summer, which the Premier declared would soon bear fruit, has been much discussed here.

Count Bethlen has reached a long desired understanding with the Social Democrats so as to present a united Hungarian front in foreign policy, especally in the demand for revision of the Trianon treaty boundaries. The Social Democrats, however, continue reiterating their demands for a more liberal Hungary, and the Social Democratic organ Nepszava declares that real internal peace is only possible when the democratic rights of the people have been granted, as well as pardon for political prisoners, freedom for all exiles compelled to leave Hungary because they fought for the establishment of democracy in Hungary, universal secret ballot and free elections.

Only when such conditions are satisfied, it is said, can the Social Democrats co-operate with the present Government. Bishop Balthazar of the Reformed Church at Debreczen, in a manifesto recently issued, also urges the necessity for democratic reforms, especially as to the secret ballot, while the "Kossuth party" makes very similar demands in a manifesto to the nation, in addition to emphasizing the need for new and thorough land reform. Both manifestoes also advocate renunciation of all ideas of the return of the Hapsburg house to the Hungarian throne.

During the coming days, new elections to provincial and municipal councils take place. These elections are the first of their kind under the new and freer system and the results may have far-reaching effects as regards other democratic changes.

VENEZUELA NAMES ENVOY

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—Dr. Jose Ignacio Cardenas, formerly Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Venezuelan Minister to Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

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Senate Inquiry to Uproot Lobby Activity With View to Control

(Continued from Page 1)

the new investigation, which is so reminiscent of the famous Mulhall inquiry, should, like it, have been instigated by a President and in the early months of his Administration.

Woodrow Wilson was responsible for the authorization of the Mulhall inquiry by his remarks at a press conference in the White House expressing indignation over the activities of lobbyists in the Senate and a sensational investigation resulted.

President Hoover, aroused at big-navy lobbying disclosures made by Mr. Shearer when he filed his suit against three shipbuilding companies who had employed him, suggested an investigation. A resolution for such a purpose had already been offered by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho. It was promptly passed and the inquiry started.

Hearings Halted for Period

The resulting disclosures were such that an hour after the committee completed the first phase of its work, the Senate passed the Caraway resolution for an all-inclusive lobbying investigation.

The Shearer committee brought its work to a temporary halt with Mr. Shearer's preliminary testimony, after two days in the witness chair, before them. The recess was taken for several reasons: to enable the committee to make a deliberate study of the information and documents that have been obtained by it and also to postpone further testimony until after Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, has completed his visit to the United States. This last is known to be in accord with the wishes of the Administration.

It is known that the committee contemplates the recall of all the principal witnesses that have so far appeared before it, including Charles M. Schwab, C. L. Bardo, Eugene G. Grace, Samuel W. Wakeman, Somer Ferguson, Frederick P. Palen, L. R. Wilder, Mr. Shearer, Admiral J. M. Reeves and, in addition, will hail before it a number of other distinguished figures, including Admiral Hilary P. Jones, one of the two American delegates to the Geneva Naval Conference.

It was also indicated that the correspondents of the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune who covered the conference and who have been drawn into the inquiry by statements regarding their association with Mr. Shearer, are expected to return from Europe and take the stand. Likewise all the naval members of the American party at the conference will be questioned and, in addition, other naval officials, shipbuilding executives and individuals will be summoned.

How Situation Shapes Up

As the situation presents itself upon the completion of the first phase of the committee's inquiries, the three involved shipbuilding companies — American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry-dock Company — testified, through their executives, that they paid Mr. Shearer $7500 for lobbying and propaganda work in Washington in 1926 and paid him or contributed to sums for disputed labors in Washington in 1928 and 1929 after the Geneva conference.

For the Geneva conference they hired him at $25,000 to go there as an "observer and reporter," nothing more. Yet all admitted that they paid no attention to his numerous reports from Geneva, and that they were most anxious not to have made public that he was employed by them. They also insisted that they were unacquainted with his views on a big navy. Furthermore, it was disclosed that, of the more than $40,000 they paid Mr. Shearer in the course of two years' dealings, not one cent is to be found recorded on their books as paid to him, and that in every instance the money was handed over by an intermediary.

Mr. Shearer's own testimony was to the effect that the shipbuilders were thoroughly acquainted with his views, that he was employed to go to Geneva not as an observer or reporter, but to "get out the facts," and that while over there he maintained a luxurious establishment, obtained press credentials from Henry Wales, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was on intimate and collaborating relations with the naval members of the American party, and that he had labored mightily to the end that the "United States get a treaty of parity if possible, and, if not possible, no treaty."

Did Not Break Up Conference

Mr. Shearer denied, however, that he had broken up or claimed to have disrupted the conference. To the skeptical comments of the committee he finally remarked:

"It is absolutely ridiculous to say that I, or any one man, broke up the conference. I said the conference broke up, but you won't find 'I' in front of the statement."

"Well, did you contribute to the breaking up of the conference?" was demanded.

"I will say this," Mr. Shearer explained. "I worked to bring out the facts. But my strongest statement was 'a fair treaty based on parity or no treaty; 10,000-ton eight-inch gun cruisers and no compromise.'"

Mr. Shearer asserted that his severance of his connection with the shipbuilding interests was caused by a demand by Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, upon the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that they dismiss him.

"I was told," he said, "that Secretary Kellogg had called the Bethlehem crowd on the mat and warned them if they did not get rid of me, the Government would proceed in that $15,000,000 suit."

It was also brought out that in recent months Mr. Shearer has been in the employ of William Randolph Hearst, owner of a chain of newspapers, at a salary of $2000 a month, conducting a propaganda campaign against American participation in the World Court. He was dismissed from this connection, he said, when the inquiry started.

"Educating" the Legion

"Who has been bearing the expense of this mass of propaganda material that has been going out since the shipbuilders separated you from their pay roll?" Mr. Allen asked.

"Mr. W. R. Hearst," Mr. Shearer replied.

Asked to tell the particulars of that engagement, Mr. Shearer said:

"The former national commander of the American Legion, Commander Spafford, formerly of the United States Navy, wrote a letter to John Thomas Taylor, the attorney representing the Legion here, saying, 'You had better get Bill Shearer down there to post the new commander, McNutt, who is to make a speech at the Mayflower Hotel before the Sojourners.'

"With that letter I came down to Washington and I entered Commander McNutt's apartment and was with him until 3 in the morning, educating him, we will say, or posting him, or whatever you wish."

The next night, Mr. Shearer said, Commander McNutt "made his famous speech."

"I had given him all the data that I thought was necessary to carry on the policy of the American Legion, which has just adopted a resolution to build the cruisers," he added.

Hired by W. R. Hearst

Returning to New York Mr. Shearer said he telephoned Mr. Willicomb, Mr. Hearst's private secretary, and reported he had received a letter from Commander McNutt, expressing himself not only for the navy but opposed to the World Court. He said he had stated that, if Mr. Hearst "thought it was right" he believed the patriotic organizations would take the same stand as the American Legion.

In response to a telephone call a few days later, Mr. Shearer said he went to see T. V. Ranck, Mr. Hearst's representative, and continued:

"He said, 'I have a telegram from Mr. Hearst. Do you want to go ahead?' I said, 'Do you want the patriotic societies organized in my name or in his?' He said, 'I will send a wire and find out. The wire came back to organize them in the name of Mr. W. R. Hearst."

Mr. Shearer said "they" thereupon delivered to him a file of all editorials used in the Hearst papers in opposition to the League of Nations and the World Court as the basis of articles he was to write, as a result of which he began to send out bulletins to patriotic organizations.

"They immediately started sending in their resolutions opposing the World Court," Mr. Shearer explained. "As fast as I would receive them I would hand them to Mr. Ranck."

Finds Himself Adrift

"At what time did your employment close?" Senator Allen asked.

"The minute you call this investigating committee, all my connections, social and otherwise, closed. I found myself walking around the streets talking to myself," Mr. Shearer replied.

"Did Mr. Hearst dismiss you from his service?"

"Immediately. That is, Colonel Knox dismissed me. Mr. Hearst was in California. Mr. Knox wrote me a letter that this ended my value as a writer for the Hearst organization, and that was the end of it."

As a result of testimony obtained from Mr. Shearer in the closing hours of his first appearance on the stand, it was indicated in Government circles that his income tax returns would be subjected to scrutiny. Mr. Shearer told the committee under examination that he had not made any tax returns upon the sums he received for putting out propaganda.

"When and where did you make out your income tax returns?" he was asked by Mr. Allen.

"I haven't any income to pay a tax on," Mr. Shearer replied. He had previously testified that he had received around $6000 this year from the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and between $4000 and $5000 from Mr. Hearst. All this in addition to the more than $40,000 that he was paid by the shipbuilders.

Expected to Make Return

Mr. Shearer insisted that he had no regular place of business or home, observing that he had "expected to make a return on the declaration when I get the money."

There awaits to be brought into the record a so-called "secret British document," which Mr. Shearer says he obtained from an American Secret Service operative, who, in turn, obtained it from a former employee of the British Consul-General's office in New York.

The name of the alleged author of the mysterious document, "Sir William Wiseman, former head of the British Secret Service in his country and the chief British spy here and now associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Wall Street bankers," Mr. Shearer said he obtained from still another party. Upon receipt of the document he showed it to executives of the Navy Department, who had it photographed. The commission has in its possession a report by a member of the Naval Intelligence Division discrediting the document as a forgery. This subject will be fully gone into when the committee reconvenes. It is expected that Sir William Wiseman will be invited or subpœnaed to testify on the matter.

Sir William Denies Knowledge

Sir William in a telegram received by the committee following Mr. Shearer's remarks concerning him, and his alleged connection with the mysterious document, emphatically denied any knowledge of it, and asserted that at the time the paper is supposed to be dated, he was in Europe attending the peace conference.

The document is of intriguing appearance with two bold color streaks across it, one of red and the other blue. As to where it came from and how he got it, Mr. Shearer related that he met a man named Sumner in California—"Judge Sumner," he called him. This acquaintance told him about the document.

Subsequently "Judge Sumner" was in Washington, and Mr. Shearer said: "How about that document?" and "Judge Sumner," said, "I've got it right here."

"Judge Sumner" told him that a man named "Ben McLendon," who worked in Sir William's office during the World War, had got it, and "Mr. Wheeler, the United States Secret Service agent at Los Angeles," presumably L. C. (Jack) Wheeler, formerly a White House guard and now out of the service, had authenticated it.

Authenticated by Telegram

"Do you really know that Mr. Wheeler authenticated it?" he was asked by Mr. Robinson.

"Oh, yes, by telegram to 'Judge Sumner.'"

"Did you see the telegram?"

"I did."

Mr. Shearer said he lost no time in communicating with naval officials, and "Commander Powell" wanted to take it immediately to the home of "Captain Johnson, head of the O. N. I." (naval intelligence). Mr. Shearer demurred to letting it get away from him, but the next day it was photographed in Captain Johnson's office in Mr. Shearer's presence.

The name of Sir William Wiseman was at the bottom of the document, but Mr. Shearer explained that the naval intelligence officers wrote the name on it in order that the name would appear in the photograph to identify the exhibit.

When "Commander Powell" returned the document he also gave Mr. Shearer, the latter testified, several copies of the document's contents, or what might be called "proof sheets."

"What am I to do with these?" Mr. Shearer said he asked.

"We think you ought to give it out," he quoted "Commander Powell" as having replied.

Program in Danger

He went to James A. Reed, of Missouri, former Senator, whom he said he always considered a friend of the navy. It already had been brought out that the 15-cruiser program was pending in the Senate at that time and there was concern among the big navy advocates, including Mr. Shearer, that it would be sidetracked for the Kellogg peace pact and then permitted to lapse upon the calendar.

In one of his reports to the shipbuilders, Mr. Shearer told of the serious situation confronting the cruiser program and how he gave the document to Senator Reed, who as a result made a navy speech that "resounded throughout the country."

"What happened when you gave the document to Senator Reed?" he was asked.

"Then I telephoned to Powell to stand by."

"To do what?"

"To stand by, or to remain on board," as we say."

The point that Mr. Shearer wanted to make, and he was at a dramatic pitch, was that the navy should stand by as Mr. Reed cleared for action.

"What, if anything, did Senator Reed ever do about the document?" Mr. Robinson asked.

"I do not know."

A check-up of the speech made by Mr. Reed at the time discloses no reference to it at all.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Allen offered the report of a "Mr. Merrill," navy intelligence expert, describing the document as not authentic. The Senator later explained that it was a technical discussion of the document.

"Bring Wiseman here," Mr. Shearer urged. "He can tell you. Nobody ever notified me it was not authentic." He insisted that the Navy Department made it "authentic" by placing Sir William's name on it and of photographing it.

Admits Being Investigated

He was asked if he ever heard any more about it.

"Some time later, a navy intelligence officer came to New York to see me," he said.

"They were investigating you?" Mr. Allen observed.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Shearer, "but some time afterward I called up Commander Howell, in charge of the Third Naval District, and he told me that the man who was making that investigation had been sent to South America."

He leaned back in his chair triumphant.

Mr. Shearer's patriotism, he said, was outraged on an occasion in 1926 when he was lobbying in Washington for the shipbuilders on the three-cruiser bill.

There was a controversy on between the Navy and Martin B. Madden, then the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Madden made some remarks about naval expenditures that aroused Mr. Shearer.

"Not a man on that floor got up to defend our naval officers," Mr. Shearer exclaimed. But he did. He immediately got out this statement:

"Will you take the word of Martin Madden, born in Darlington, England, or that of the American Navy?"

"You were doing that in pursuance of your duty to earn that $7500," Mr. Allen observed.

"I was doing it to get the three cruisers," said Mr. Shearer.

"That's the same thing," commented Mr. Allen.

G. G. A. Indorsement Given Mansfield

Formal indorsement of Frederick W. Mansfield, former president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, as its candidate for the office of Mayor of Boston has been issued by the Good Government Association.

A statement issued by the organization points out Mr. Mansfield's long service as counsel for various labor groups, his fight against so-called party bosses to receive the Democratic nomination for Governor, his administrative ability as State Treasurer, and his standing in the legal profession.

In Boston political circles, it is felt that Mr. Mansfield's campaign is making progress, and that the apparent landslide for James M. Curley is not so likely as had appeared. Although Boston's campaign is non-partisan, it is interesting to note that all three candidates for the mayoral office, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Curley and Daniel H. Coakley, are Democrats by profession and vote.

BOSTON HAS ROOMS FOR 212,469 VISITORS

A survey of housing facilities in Greater Boston has been made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce Convention Bureau, and a summary has been sent to officers of the American Legion in connection with efforts to attract the national convention to Boston in 1930. The summary shows that Boston can accommodate 212,469 visitors during the convention period.

FIVE-HOUR SHIFT URGED

The International Association of Electragists favors two shifts of five hours each in the working day, according to several speakers at the annual convention at Swampscott, Mass., Oct. 1. Production increases with the 10-hour schedule were named among the reasons for this stand.

B. & M. EFFICIENCY DOUBLED

Increased freight efficiency amounting to nearly 100 per cent is claimed by the Boston & Maine Railroad during the last six years. In 1923 the road moved an average of 10,581 ton miles of freight per hour of freight train operation. During the past week it moved 22,070 ton miles of freight per hour of freight train operation.

Propaganda Shown to Enter Almost Every Daily Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

the financial world and the trained propagandist has grown increasingly powerful in directing the public relations of governments. All of these elements make it possible for the propagandist either to assist or retard the round of newspaper work. Consequently he is a man looked upon with no little apprehension. His friendship may mean much in the run of a newspaper's activities.

How It Sometimes Works

Yet the attitude of the press is critical, and the propagandist has had to depart from his accepted paths. Knowing the law of news, about as definite as the mathematical table, he uses it for his own purposes, which may or may not be legitimate. For instance, a great enterprise engaged in producing a raw product in a foreign field decides that its activities are not receiving sufficient attention. A propagandist is called in to counsel.

He arranges that a member of Congress shall introduce a bill bearing on some phase of the foreign activity. It may be a foolish bill, in fact, and never expected to become law, but so presented that it constitutes "news." Thereupon the press of the country broadcasts that the organization concerned is engaged in that field.

The writer knew of one case in which the head of a world organization admitted to him that the development of a raw product was intended for publicity purposes only. His company spent millions for the attention it received. At the psychological moment an overseas radio service was privately inaugurated, and the first message reached the front pages of most newspapers.

All this well might be legitimate propaganda. It is cited as an illustration of how the propagandist works—engaged in a game of wits with the world for his stage, "creating" situations that will attract notice. Hence it becomes apparent that no small part of the daily turnover in the press is influenced by propaganda. So skillfully is the influence exerted that newspaper editors themselves cannot be certain at all times which is propaganda and which is news.

A Word for the Ship Men

Revelations in connection with the activities of the shipping men would indicate that so-called "inside" information was distributed by their propagandist. This propagandist says he had access to men of the inner circles of the Government and a major industry.

It has been testified by a correspondent of the press that he saw the propagandist in association with such men and knew him to have information considered invaluable by the Geneva correspondents. Other testimony hardly leaves a doubt that this particular propagandist held a powerful position at the naval conference; a position to which his relations entitled him, or which he pre-empted by his own skill.

It must be said in defense of the shipping men that they have been subjected to a peculiarly insidious and menacing form of propaganda from abroad. During the last five years there has been a steady dribble of "news" dispatches and editorial comment about the inefficiency of the American merchant marine, of the low cost of building and operating foreign vessels compared to American costs and similar propaganda.

Some of this "news" was disseminated in the form of interviews with notables of the foreign shipping lines on their arrival here.

The sense of their opinions was, "Well, of course, American ships are all right, but in our case. . . ."

Another form of the propaganda was to cast odium upon prohibition afloat by every possible means and on every possible occasion. Little wonder that American shipping men should feel the need of propaganda upon their own account.

Propaganda vs. Bullets

A brief glimpse at this struggle for shipping supremacy shows the extent and possibilities of propaganda. During the conflict of 1914-18 the art reached its perfection; also the depths of misrepresentation.

The guests at a famous New York dinner party have not yet forgotten the statement of a British official, who held a responsible post in the war-time propaganda bureau, that German "atrocities" were freely invented, even to the extent of falsifying photographs. Propaganda forces upon either side sometimes were more powerful than the armies.

Public opinion rules the world as it never did before. The cynic may scout its importance, but any one in the least acquainted with the formation and operation of public opinion has respect for its power. Nothing can withstand the steady pressure of opinion. It is in the guidance and harnessing of this opinion that the propagandist works, commanding the influence and resources of industries, finance and governments.

No one can be certain, in an off-hand way, that the fact which seems the most evident has not been "created" or summoned forth to sustain an opinion favorable to some great interest.

The Radio a New Medium

The radio, the newest medium of communication, is a conspicuous medium of propaganda as well. In fact, broadcasting is frankly propaganda by wholesale. In its simpler form it would be a harsh critic who found fault with the announcement that the "frankfurter singers are now about to render . . ." And there is a volume of educational broadcasting that has high value; the radio in the home is a medium of instruction and entertainment unequaled.

But the institution is too young to have come under the influence of developed criticism, such as obtains in a newspaper office. The typical radio station cannot possibly have the information or experience to deal with public and semi-public questions in the way of the newspaper. The addresses commonly delivered are often tinged, and occasionally dyed, with propaganda.

If it is true that the newspaper editor finds himself in a quandary over the broad issues of propaganda, the radio station is in a worse position.

These are some of the plain, obvious phases of propaganda. There is a pleasanter side of equal or greater importance. If we look at the æsthetic side for a moment, we find the florists spending substantial sums for "radio talks" about flowers and gardens. Undoubtedly a run on the seed store followed. Perhaps the greenhouses in some cities were bought out. But hundreds, maybe thousands of homes, were beautified and a charming interest supplied to persons who never would have thought of flowers otherwise. Although good roads are not exactly æsthetic, they certainly are humanizing and desirable. And the same philosophy applies to the extensive broadcasting, for good roads, supported by the manufacturers of concrete, road machinery, and other industrialists.

Uses Many Other Outlets

The modern propagandist seeks to use not only the press and the radio. He invades the magazines and the books. More than one economic tome has been written to sustain views favorable to the industries interested. Then the author turns lecturer and tours the country, discussing a theory of economy that really is propaganda.

This has been especially evident in the case of utility groups, where large sums were spent to employ editors, lecturers, educators and others. In a few instances at least it was shown that the educators had been influenced to teach their classes, even to write textbooks, favorable to the utility viewpoint.

Undoubtedly the great age of propaganda is yet in development. From a practice of representing certain facts favorably in behalf of certain interests, it is becoming a process in which the propagandist tries to comprehend the workings of the public thought; then to supply the situation that will create "facts" to shape ultimate public opinion. This acutely analytic age has seen nothing to surpass the efforts of the propagandist.

Before long the man who says that he believes it is going to rain may be suspected of representing the umbrella manufacturers.

TRADE OFFICIALS TO CONFER

Two trade commissioners of the United States Government service will be in Boston within a few weeks, for conferences with manufacturers and exporters regarding trade expansion. Howatt M. Mitchell, who has been assigned to Rome, and Gardner Richardson, who has been at Athens, are to visit the city, the former between Oct .17 and 21 and the latter Nov. 21 and 22.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. 18,000,000.
2. In 1873 when a balloon named the Graphic started from Brooklyn but was forced to land in Connecticut owing to weather conditions.
3. To direct into useful channels the energy of youthful offenders.
4. The rule requiring that one French made picture be bought for every four American pictures exported to France.
5. Euripides.

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RAIL RECOVERY OF PENNSYLVANIA MAKES HISTORY

Record Since Conclusion of Federal Control Marked by Outstanding Progress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—It cost the Pennsylvania Railroad Company $1.06 to earn a dollar in 1920, and that $1.06 did not include fixed charges or other obligations. Last year, the railroad spent 73 cents to earn a dollar.

Impressive as these figures are, representing the difference between substantial profit under private management compared with loss as a result of Government control from which the railroads were emerging in 1920, they do not wholly reflect the change in status which has occurred in the nine years. This evidence of progress toward material prosperity, although not unique among railroads, stands out the more conspicuously in the case of the Pennsylvania because it was the line most seriously affected by the World War.

For four years it stood the brunt of a voluminous traffic converging on its several ports—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore—and it was over the Pennsylvania that the bulk of the munitions traffic moved eastward for local delivery, for export or to shipyards. Emerging from this period with its physical property deteriorated, its employee morale lowered and its normal flow of traffic changed by reason of business necessarily diverted to other lines, the Pennsylvania had more to overcome than any other line.

Difficulties in Rebuilding

To rebuild a railroad when it has fallen from its once high estate is exceedingly more difficult than to do likewise with a manufacturing concern. In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad activities are spread out over at least 12,000 miles of line in a dozen states, with almost 200,000 employees, either on the railroad or in agencies from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to Canada, and even overseas.

The task of upbuilding the Pennsylvania was commenced by Samuel Rea and completed by Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, its present president. The word "completed" is used advisedly, for while a railroad is never in a completed state, constant observation and contact with the Pennsylvania Railroad during the past decade indicate that its present status is infinitely improved over that existing in the days following federal control.

"Four principal factors have contributed to this achievement," General Atterbury said, when asked as to the reasons for this progress. "Improved co-operative relations between officers and employees; immediate and direct control over current expenses in relation to current business in order to adjust the production of transportation to current transportation needs; large capital expenditures for new cars and locomotives, new rails, labor-saving devices and other modern facilities, and better methods of operation, such as longer trains, longer runs, heavier loading of cars and trains, faster movement over the road, and less switching, are among the reasons.

"In the years 1921-1928 capital expenditures of the Pennsylvania Railroad have averaged $42,800,000 annually," General Atterbury continued.

High Mark in 1928

These, in fact, reached a high mark last year when $67,573,000 was authorized, and the railroad is looking forward to the year 1950 with full expectation of handling an increasing volume of freight and long-haul passenger traffic, with its plan for electrifying its entire train service between New York and Wilmington, Del., 118 miles.

These vast improvements, present or projected, are being financed to an increasing extent through sale of stock rather than bonds, a policy which will be continued in so far as conditions warrant at the time when funds are needed.

That the Pennsylvania is keenly interested in the New England railroad situation and regards the New Haven as a logical extension of its own line to Boston is evident, not necessarily in the sense of a unification but rather through close working agreements which long have existed and are constantly being expanded. The Hell Gate Bridge furnishes a connecting link not enjoyed by any other New York terminal road for both passenger and freight service.

The passenger trains operated through Pennsylvania Terminal from New England now comprise three Boston-Washington trains daily; a Montreal-Washington; one Boston-Philadelphia; one Boston-Pittsburgh-St. Louis; a summer Bar Harbor-Washington, running all winter now from Portland; and one or more Boston-Florida winter trains. Pennsylvania owns 3 or 4 per cent of New Haven's capital stock and recently was invited to place a representative on the latter's directorate.

Likes "Transportation Company"

"Railroad" is no longer a correct designation for the activities of companies such as Pennsylvania, General Atterbury believes, the term "transportation company" appealing to him as being more wholly descriptive of the new scope.

This refers to the substantial interest which Pennsylvania has in Transcontinental Air Transport, in various motorbus lines and in container cars for freight service.

"The business of the Pennsylvania is transportation," General Atterbury said, "and the aim of the company is to make it convenient for its patrons to buy any kind of transportation from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The country's future needs for mass transportation at reasonable cost can be supplied only by a thorough coordination in which rail, motorcar and airplane, each functioning with efficiency in its most useful field, support and supplement one another."

That the Pennsylvania Railroad will enter the transatlanic steamship field, as formerly reported in this newspaper, was confirmed by the Pennsylvania's president, who said, "There is no reason why we should not supplement our rail service with transatlantic steamships in the same way we are doing in air and on highways."

That the Pennroad Corporation, formed recently by Pennsylvania stockholders, may finance such expansions, is a matter of opinion. On this subject, the General would only say that it is an independent agency, administered in the interest of those who have invested in it.

With the Pennsylvania's employee relations harmoniously adjusted; with a continuing high type of men seeking to enter its service with rail, air, highway and water services approaching a state of unusual coordination, and with more passenger and freight trains now on fast schedules than ever before, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may be said to have reached that peak of operating efficiency which makes it a valuable partner in the Nation's industrial progress and prosperity.

Scans Future of Transportation

Photograph Made From Oil Painting

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM W. ATTERBURY
President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Forecasts Outstanding Improvements Through Linking of Rail, Motorbus, Air and Steamship Service.

IMMEDIATE AID BY NATION ASKED BY COTTON MEN

Williams Advises Union of Farmers—Senators Demand Cash

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Two conflicting views on relief to the cotton growers of the country were aired at the continued hearing of the Senate Agricultural Committee on the confirmation of members of the Hoover farm board. All sides admitted that cotton returns less money than it costs to raise and market it.

Carl Williams, member of the board in charge of cotton, held out hope of future relief when the Nation's cotton growers are organized to help themselves. Violent opposition to this policy was expressed by Southern Democrats, who want immediate assistance to the cotton farmer, expressed in direct government intervention in the market.

The two viewpoints were expressed succinctly at the beginning of the resumed hearing.

"I do not believe that the farmer is entitled to demand a price that will compensate him for the cost of production and a profit—if he raises more cotton than the world can use," said Mr. Williams.

T. H. Caraway (D), Senator from Arkansas; Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, and J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, urged that the board step in and relieve the farmers of their surplus.

"The cotton grower is the victim of a temporary surplus," Mr. Smith said. "The law of supply and demand has little to do with the price—due to manipulation. The Farm Board should go into the market and take off the surplus, and this cotton should be used as collateral against which the Federal Reserve Board could issue notes. This arrangement would relieve the situation in 48 hours."

Mr. Williams, a quiet, self-possessed speaker, observed that the board might do this, but that it would mean a request for additional appropriations of $500,000,000, or so, every three or four years.

The remark was the signal for the dissatisfied Senators from the cotton states to recall Mr. Hoover's Palo Alto speech of acceptance, where he declared that a workable farm policy would be cheap at a few hundred millions of dollars.

Mr. Williams again quietly observed that he feared the board would lose some such sum as this even with the best intentions of economy and that he felt it would be unwise to adopt a deliberate policy of throwing away the Government's money.

Fatal Clash Occurs Near Textile Plant

MARION, N. C. (AP)—Two strikers were killed and 18 men and one woman injured, two of the men probably fatally, in a riot Oct. 2 at the gates of the Marion Manufacturing Company's cotton mill in East Marion. The sheriff, O. F. Adkins, and three deputies were beaten.

The riot followed a strike of part of the night force at the mill called by the United Textile Workers' Union because it was claimed the owners of the plant had failed to keep agreements made when a nine weeks' strike was settled two weeks ago.

The walkout occurred without notice at 1 o'clock a. m. At 6:30 o'clock, when the shifts changed, workers entering and leaving the mill were accosted by pickets. Several fights started. Then some one fired a shot and a fusillade followed.

No one was able to say just where the first shot came from. Sheriff Adkins denied that the shot came from his forces. He said he thought it came from the picket line.

GASOLINE TAX GROWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A two-cent gasoline tax was paid on 106,268,400 gallons of gasoline in New York State during May, a report by the motor fuel tax bureau of the State Department of Taxation discloses.

STATE'S DUTY TO CITIZENS IN FIRST RANK

North Carolina Governor Seeks to Clear Difficulties in Textile Situation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina, with its 99½ per cent native born population, has met with a new experience in the industrial disturbances centered about Gastonia, in the heart of the Piedmont. The situation has many angles. Among the first to be considered is the duty of the State.

O. Max Gardner, Governor, defends the position that all persons in North Carolina must have equal protection, regardless of their political, religious or social affiliations; the legal machinery of the districts in which disorders have occurred has been in action; individually and collectively, arrests have been made; venires have been summoned from counties other than those in which defendants resided; trials have been moved from one county to another, and judges have been changed about.

All this grew out of a desire on the part of officials to avoid any circumstances that would lead to the suspicion that anyone was not getting a square deal.

Numerous disorders have occurred, some involving fatalities. Cases have been heard and dismissed; others are pending, and there is an atmosphere of misgiving that cannot be cleared up until some solution is reached. How this is to be brought about has not yet appeared on the surface.

The New York World correspondent has reached the conclusion, and published it, that the question is no longer one involving a cotton mill strike but resentment against Communism, which has been denounced in no uncertain terms by the president of the American Federation of Labor and other labor officials. In brief, the situation in and around Gastonia is political rather than industrial. Resentment against any teachings that are described as Communistic has reached an acute stage.

Faces a New Condition

North Carolina faces a situation entirely new in this State. There have been numerous strikes, to be sure, and these have been settled one way or the other. The novelty of North Carolina's present problems make them all the more conspicuous. Heretofore, the people of this State have regarded industrial confusion as something that was associated with the manufacturing centers of the North and East. Now, such confusion exists within this State and is ascribed to Communist propaganda.

North Carolinians, it appears, resent probably more than anything else the assertion on the part of some of the outside organizers that they do not believe in Deity. One such person was told that he could not give legal evidence in court, as the laws of this State make it mandatory that a person believe in Deity whose testimony is to be accepted in court.

Religion is usually a part of the life of any North Carolina textile center. Every cotton mill village has its churches, as well as its schools. Textile workers are often very active in church affairs. They are superintendents of Sunday schools, teachers of Bible classes, deacons, elders and stewards. Hence, any movement whose leaders can be charged with non-belief in Deity can gain little, if any, substantial support in North Carolina, with its native-born population, the background of whose history is closely associated with struggles for religious as well as political freedom.

Resent Outside Influences

North Carolina's original stock came principally from England and Scotland. In 1760, when differences between the colonies and the mother country were about to assume serious proportions, there were in North Carolina 130,000 persons, divided as follows: English, 45,000; Scottish, 40,000; Germans, 15,000, and Negroes, 30,000. Be it said of the Negroes that they have always been deeply religious. Rarely does one find a member of this race in the South who is not actively affiliated with some Protestant denomination. A large proportion of southern Negroes are either Baptists or Methodists.

Time has not increased the percentage of this State's foreign-born population, which remains well within the 1 per cent mark. Thus it can be seen that North Carolina was peopled, and is at present inhabited, by a stock that has little patience with outside influences.

Gastonia's disturbances have given rise to keen disappointment on the part of those who have made a study of social, political and economic conditions here. There has not been a Negro lynched in North Carolina since 1921. There may seem no connection between lynchings based on racial disorders and disturbances based on industrial disputes; but, analyze the situation, and it will be found that the cause has often been mistaken for the effect. That is to say, for example, that the South's lynching of Negroes was more the result of members of that race having been elevated to the right of suffrage and of holding office, following the Civil War, than to the military defeat it suffered. And so today at Gastonia disorders are due more largely to an upset condition brought about by the importation of strange doctrines than to whether the strikers won or lost.

ONCE RIDICULED LINE IS CALLED BEST IN NATION

Chicago, South Shore and South Bend No Longer Is 'World's Worst'

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A small mid-western transportation line, for years referred to as the "world's worst railway," has just been voted the leading traction company of the United States by the American Electric Railway Association at the forty-eighth annual convention of the organization here. The award, known as the Charles A. Coffin gold medal, and also carrying a prize of $1000 in cash, was made to the Chicago, South Shore and South Bend Railroad, acquired by the Insull interests in 1925.

Rehabilitation of the line, which traverses a 90-mile route, involved an expenditure of more than $13,000,000. In the award cited the company now is held "the leading electric railway property of the United States, and its rehabilitation the outstanding achievement of a decade in the transportation field."

Rebuilding o fthe line included re-electrification of the property, installation of a new signal system, rebuilding of both passenger and freight depots, replacement of equipment, including de luxe passenger cars, and inauguration of an intensive advertising and public relations campaign.

CRUISER TO BE SOLD

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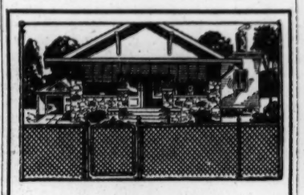

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Reconstruction of Europe Swift, With Big Growth in Mine Yield

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Ruhr, in Belgium, or in the new states of Central and Southwestern Europe, the evidences of this economic recovery are equally impressive. There has taken place for considerable portions of Europe, not only a recovery of industries that 10 years ago were nearly prostrate, but an absolute transformation of the industrial structure into forms entirely new, in order to compete successfully under the demanding conditions of the post-war world.

Europe's Economic Recovery

Taking European industry as a whole, it can be said that, with the possible exception of Russia, the total production is today at least equal to, and in most countries surpasses, that of 1913. And even in the case of Russia, which will be discussed in a separate article in this series, it should be said that there has now been completed successfully the first year of a five-year development program which, if carried through to its intended end, will provide that country with an industrial establishment beyond anything dreamed of in Tsarist days.

Europe's economic recovery really dates from some time in 1925. It was in that year that production figures in most of the European states were finally brought back to the pre-war standards. Three things contributed, at that time, to the recovery. In the first place, by 1925 the states of western Europe had recovered from their Bolshevism fright. Even in Germany, which had been most exposed to Russian influence and propaganda, it became clear that the loudly advertised Communist revolution had been indefinitely postponed. The Red menace, which had been a genuine threat to the business men of Europe, in contrast with its chimerical nature in America, faded away.

Moreover, by 1925 Europe had begun to move along the road toward a stabilized currency. Any large industrial revival was obviously out of the question during the period of inflation. As long as banking and industrial processes were being carried on in a debased currency, business was nothing more than a form of gambling on the day's exchange. And finally, with confidence and credit restored by the evaporation of the Red menace and the stabilizing of the currency, European industry was by 1925 ready to enter on that process of rationalization which makes it such a formidable competitor for world markets. Of that more later.

The extent of Europe's industrial recovery may be suggested by her production figures in the basic commodities. Take the case of coal. In the countries that gained coal territory by the war, the figures of average monthly production show an enormous increase. France, which was producing on the average 3,338,000 metric tons a month in 1913, brought her coal production up to 4,315,000 tons in 1927 and 4,288,000 tons in 1928. Poland, which had an average of 748,000 tons a month in 1913, produced 3,174,000 in 1927 and 3,383,000 in 1928. Belgium, with territory unchanged, shows an increase of from 1,903,000 tons average per month in 1913 to 2,298,000 in 1927 and 2,295,000 in 1928.

Germany Makes Real Gain

Even more striking is the case of Germany. On their face the figures of Germany's coal production show a loss. Her monthly average in 1913 was 15,842,000 metric tons; in 1927 it was 12,800,000, and in 1928 it was 12,573,000 tons. But this apparent loss is, when Germany's territorial losses from the war are taken into account, seen to be a real gain. The actual fact is that Germany is today mining more than 25 per cent more coal than she mined in her present territories before the war. And if you take the coal production for the whole of Germany, as she was before the war, and compare the average for five years before 1914 with the production of the restricted Germany of today, you will find that the disparity is only about 5 per cent. In other words, Germany has already practically made up for her loss of Alsace-Lorraine and the most important parts of upper Silesia, and for her at least temporary loss of the Saar Valley.

Take the matter of steel. Here the figures are equally revealing. France was producing, on the average, 391,000 metric tons of steel a month in 1913. In 1927 she averaged 692,000; in 1928, 770,000 tons. Belgium was producing an average of 206,000 tons a month in 1913. So completely was her industrial life wrecked by the war that in 1918 her production had actually fallen to 1000 tons a month! But in 1928 she had climbed back to 328,000 tons. And in Germany, despite the war losses, the production of 1,467,000 tons a month in 1913 has now been practically made up, for the 1928 monthly average stood at 1,200,000 metric tons. In this there was a drop from the 1,359,000 tons monthly average of 1927, part of which may be due to restriction under orders of the cartel. Already Germany is producing in the vicinity of 25 per cent more steel than she produced in her present territory in 1913.

I do not want to tire the reader with statistics. But, as a final illustration of the extent of Europe's economic recovery, the figures as to exports and imports in some of the key countries of the Continent are illuminating. These figures are supplied by the economic section of the League of Nations. In Holland, as we have seen, exports are down. Imports are equally down. But now look at some of the other countries, the countries most torn up by the war:

Great Advance in Belgium

Germany imported goods with an average monthly value of 897,474,000 marks in 1913; in 1928 the monthly average was 1,137,000,000 marks. Germany's exports averaged 841,436,000 marks in 1913; in 1928 they were 982,100,000 marks a month. In Belgium, where the change in the value of the franc needs to be taken into account, the rise in export values is from 302,882,000 francs in 913 to an average monthly of 2,505,935,000 in 1928; the import rise is from 386,384,000 to 2,620,430,000 francs in the same period. Roughly speaking, this shows a gain in actual value of about 65 per cent in exports and 35 per cent in imports.

The figures for France are equally striking. In 1913 the monthly average value of France's imports was 701,778,000 francs; in 1928 it was 4,454,022,000 francs. In 1913 the average monthly value of her exports was 573,351,000 francs; in 1928 it was 4,278,900,000 francs. Again the figures have to be corrected for the change in currency value, the 1913 franc being worth, on the dollar scale, about five times the 1928 franc. This shows that while France's imports have increased about 27 per cent over the pre-war level, her exports are up practically 50 per cent! And in Italy, allowing for the lire's decrease in value, while imports are up by about 80 per cent, exports are also up by 65 per cent.

Behind these bald figures lie some of the most remarkable transformations in economic history. Elsewhere in this series I will tell something of the way in which a highly industrialized country like Germany, by the application of processes that she calls rationalization, has made over her industrial structure in order to make this recovery from the war possible. At this point, however, it is more illuminating to consider what has taken place in France.

The Frenchman has long been known as an individualist. Whether he was employer or employee, a farmer or an urban dweller, he has wanted to go his own way with a minimum of control from outside himself. Yet in the last 10 years French industry has become as coordinated, as "trustified," as any in Europe. This is what has happened:

France Regains Men, Money, Land

France came out of the war facing a situation about as menacing, from an economic point of view, as could be imagined. She had lost 1,500,000 killed and 1,000,000 mutilated from the ranks of her producers. Her debt had increased by 372 per cent. Her taxes were up 75 per cent. And she had the devastated regions of her north to restore.

Some of her population losses France made good by the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, containing 1,700,000 people, under the peace treaty. The rest of them she more than made up from immigration. About 1,000,000 immigrants have settled in France since the end of the war; most Americans do not realize that, next to the United States, France is now the largest recipient of immigration of any nation.

The restoration of the destroyed areas she attacked with such vigor that the huge task was completed by the end of 1925. To one who remembers what the country around Amiens, Arras, Lens and the other industrial centers of northern France was like when the fighting ceased in 1918, the restoration that has taken place there seems beyond belief. Not only have industrial plants been rebuilt with the finest machinery that the world affords, but whole towns have been brought back into being, and the avenues of transport, both by rail and motor, constructed on a scale and with a perfection that pre-war France knew nothing about. There is no finer industrial region in all Europe today than this section, which, 10 years ago, was nothing but a desolation of shell-churned ruins.

Even the crisis through which French currency passed was turned to the benefit of French large-scale industry. Prof. Francis Delaisi, who is probably the most celebrated economist in France, explains this seeming impossibility in this fashion: "Exactly at the moment the work of reconstruction was completed, the fall of the franc stopped the loans for the devastated areas; the interior of France, impaired by inflation, reduced its purchases; and the clause of the Versailles Treaty which opened the German market to the factories of Alsace-Lorraine expired. In spite of this, our industrialists succeeded in preventing a crisis. They immediately reserved the home market to themselves by the aid of tariff duties, which they increasingly raised. At the same time the depreciation of the currency, which pursued a course slow but regular, permitted them to lower their price of production.

"Interest on securities," Professor Delaisi continues, "paid in paper francs, diminished constantly; the increase in wages followed only distantly the increase in prices; the cost of transportation remained very low, with the Government covering the deficit of the railroads; inflation choked direct importation, in real values, in proportion that they increased in nominal values. Since the selling price, as a consequence of protective tariffs, remained high, the margin of profit was maintained."

Groups Control French Trade

It was under the opportunities offered by this same period that the old individualism was driven out of French business. The big industrial concerns took advantage of the smaller and weaker, whose stockholders were in a panicky frame of mind where they were willing to sell at bargain prices, to buy them up right and left. As a result, every major branch of French industry is today controlled by two or three powerful groups.

These groups immediately began to make money by the development of foreign markets. It was a period when other countries were restricting their foreign markets; the United States through the height of her tariff, Germany and England through their currency adjustments, France, and Belgium as well, by delaying their stabilization, gave their industrialists a maximum of time during which they could sell abroad for gold and pay at home in paper. Under such a condition, French business boomed. Not only is it true that there has not been a man out of work in France since the close of the war; the favorable situation in which French industry has found itself has made it possible, as already stated, to provide work for about a million immigrants.

The stabilization of the franc, when it came, hit the individual Frenchman hard. The individual Frenchman has been noted for his thrift. The goal of his life has been the accumulation of enough capital to make it possible for him to retire and live on the interest. Stabilization, which wiped out four-fifths of the value of the franc, together with the bankruptcy of most of the countries in which French investors had placed their savings—Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Turkey—destroyed the typical French rentier. The Frenchman who lives on his income has practically ceased to exist.

Yet the Frenchman goes on saving. He is piling up money rapidly for new investments. The deposits in the three largest credit establishments in France have already risen from 22,000,000,000 francs in 1926, to 26,000,000,000 in 1927 and 133,000,000,000 in 1928! This means, of course, that the money the Frenchman managed to get abroad during the period when the franc was heading toward the abyss is now being brought home again where it is available for new investment. France is rapidly resuming her old place as the banker of the Continent. It is interesting to note that much of her current financial activity is taking the form of short-term loans to Germany.

Even England Is Recovering

What is true of France's economic recovery from the war is true, although hardly to an equal degree, of almost every other country in Europe. Even in the case of England, where conditions are admittedly far from rosy, and where the prophets of coming industrial tragedy are abroad everywhere in the land, the situation is certainly not as bad as some have painted it. I will speak specifically of conditions in some of these other countries—England, Germany, Poland, Russia—at other points in this series.

In giving this picture of recovery from the disaster of the war I do not mean to intimate that all Europe's economic problems have been solved. In the case of France, for example, her rapid industrial development has been paralleled by an almost equally rapid agricultural falling off. Thus, Professor Delaisi, in his final summary of the French economic situation, gives net industrial and agricultural balances as:

Average 1909-13

Industrial	—524,000,000 francs
Agricultural	—779,000,000 francs
	—1,303,000,000 francs

1927

Industrial	+1,498,000,000 francs
Agricultural	—1,260,000,000 francs
	+238,000,000 francs

It will be seen that this favorable balance depends on the prosperity of her industrial exportation, which must make up for an increasing agricultural deficit.

The same agricultural decrease confronts most of Europe. With that goes a whole complex of other economic problems. There are states which cannot, because of their nature or because of the backwardness of their development, hope to be prosperous under the present economic system during the lifetime of living men. Such are Austria and most of the Balkan kingdoms. There is the prevalence of low wages, which results in a restriction of markets. There is the system of what might be called false competition, by which the nationalistic pride of states moves them to subsidize, through tariffs or otherwise, innumerable industrial plants which have no true reason for existence. And over and above everything else there is the realization that future prosperity, as in the case of France, depends on exports to a world market, in which American competition will be increasingly felt.

I have space here only to mention these remaining economic problem. It should be clear, however, that in the case of most of them the formation of some sort of United States of Europe, transforming what are at present small and conflicting economic units into a single economic entity, would have an immediate and enormously beneficial effect. Europe's economic recovery has been remarkable, but she still has a long way to go toward permanent prosperity for her peoples. And it becomes increasingly doubtful whether she can cover the remaining stages of that journey divided into warring groups.

European Places and Personalities

(Continued from Page 1)

stitute the chief industries. But it is briefly visited by tourists for the sake of the quaintness of its arcaded streets and the beauty of its lake.

Just why in the ancient days of its foundation, about the ninth century, its builders found land so precious that they could give but 20 feet or so to their roadways, and arcaded the ground floors of their buildings so as to supply paths for walkers does not seem clear. Perhaps like so many towns in the south of France it was at one time walled, which of course has always a tendency to congest the streets within the walls.

It is curious to observe how these ancient towns, when once their confining barriers have been torn down, seem to spread out luxuriantly in parks and villages while the ancient walled city reverts to slums. But there are no indications in Annecy of the lines of ancient walls, and it may be that the congestion is due to the anxiety of the Dukes of Savoy, to whom the town once belonged, to get the maximum of rent out of the minimum of acres.

Treasures in Unlikely Spots

At any rate, the effect has been to produce a town in which the picturesqueness is only equaled by the squalor. Somewhere I once read an essay which defended the doctrine that tourists, especially those from the New World, were the inveterate enemies of hygienic, social and housing reform. They gaze enraptured upon the squalor of Edinburgh's Canongate and High Street, buy post cards of thatched English cottages which, whatever their beauty, are quite destitute of modern sanitation, and troop through the more squalid streets of such towns as Rouen, Naples or this same Annecy with the liveliest interest in sinister doorways, dark winding stairs, streets almost destitute of sunshine, and canals which seemed themselves to want washing. The indictment is probably well founded.

Yet, as I traversed the narrow, arcaded streets of this little town—which, with a total population of 17,000, is as congested as Boston's North End, or New York's lower East Side—I could but be impressed by the way in which the love for beauty and for nature which seems to be inherent in man found manifestation in the most unlikely spots. Almost every window in the tall, forbidding stone or stucco houses was gay with flowers. Bird cages hung in plenty on the outer walls wherever there was a patch of sun. Not the small prison-like cages of our land, in which the average pet bird is condemned to solitary confinement, but spacious aviaries housing from two to six birds each. And out of the most forbidding of the dark and dank doorways came tripping the young women of Annecy on their way to work or pleasure, clad about as they would be on Beacon Street or Michigan Boulevard.

After all, the true League of Nations is to be found in feminine fashions, needing no sanctions for the enforcement of its decrees and holding a practically universal mandate over all the civilized world.

Two Notable Characters

Historically Annecy divides its interests between two notable characters—the one highly religious, the other notably profane. St. Francis de Sales and Jean Jacques Rousseau are celebrated on every hand in the names of churches, streets and schools, in memorial tablets and in statues. In the contest the profane side seems to get a little the better of it, since, in addition to the memorials to Rousseau there is a statue of Eugene Sue, whose chief claim to fame is the authorship of a sensational novel, now generally forgotten, "The Mysteries of Paris." Perhaps the most striking illustrations of the neighborhood's reaction from the ancient Romanist traditions are the old Benedictine abbey at Talloires, on the lake, where the cloisters have been turned into a most picturesque open air restaurant, and in which American jazz resounds where once the monkish chants filled the vaulted corridors, and the castle of Menthon, birthplace of St. Bernard, where visitors are gravely shown the window whence that canonized patron of big dogs leaped to avoid marrying "the beautiful Catherine de Miolans," whom his parents had elected to wean him from the rigors of a monkish life.

The twelfth century castle perched high on a steep overlooking the town, and the sixteenth century cathedral in the midst of a jumble of poor and decrepit houses stand for two forms of domination which Annecy, in common with all France, has definitely rejected. The state is no longer symbolized by the frowning castellated strongholds of dukes and barons, but by the inspiring motto which one reads on the façade of every public building in France, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," and if the conditions of life still fall short of that noble aspiration, who can tell what its constant contemplation can yet bring forth?

HOOVER'S DRY LAW CAMPAIGN SEEKS TO CONSOLIDATE WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

the commission's sub-committee dealing with the dry law, besides being chairman of the commission; Frank J. Loesch, vice-president of Chicago Crime Commission; Newton D. Baker, and Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, have been particularly keen in their questions of Mr. Lowman's present methods at these hearings. It was similarly stated by Mr. Mitchell that the main study of the co-ordination of federal dry law activities is being undertaken by the Wickersham commission.

Meanwhile the specific fact that the President wants to have Washington and its environs cleaned up is having an effect. Raids have been effectively conducted and prohibition officials are encouraged in their efforts.

Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler recently cleaned up Quantico, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, in the interests of the marines. The commanding officer of the army post at Fort Washington, on the Maryland side of the river, has started a similar campaign for the protection of the soldiers.

There has been considerable trouble with persons in the neighborhood of Fort Washington selling to soldiers, and speakeasies have been established in close proximity to the fort. Four of the officers stationed at the fort were deputized by the Chief Deputy Sheriff of the county in which the fort is located, and proceeded under complaint of Maj. A. M. Patch, the commanding officer, to make raids, in company with deputy sheriffs. Two men and a woman were arrested and a considerable amount of liquor seized.

Campaign Against Speakeasies

It was said that plans had been made before General Butler undertook his campaign for doing away with the speakeasies near Fort Washington, which were demoralizing the soldiers. Major Patch had visited the prohibition officials in Washington, but finding much work on their hands, decided to undertake the drive with the help of local authorities.

The matter of diplomatic liquor, to which Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, recently referred in the Senate, has caused more than usual care to be taken by the diplomats to prevent any of the liquor to which they are legally entitled from leaking into bootleg channels. At several embassies and legations the liquor is kept carefully locked up. In most of them one of the undersecretaries is made responsible for its proper use.

In regard to the transportation of the liquor to which a diplomat is entitled, the law has been interpreted to mean that a representative of an embassy or legation must accompany the liquor with credentials for himself and the cargo in his possession. "Physical possession of the liquor by the diplomat and his status as such makes the person and the liquor immune," the Treasury has ruled.

The responsibility and recent publicity has made diplomats in Washington unprecedentedly careful about seeing that liquor intended for their use is not diverted.

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'DEPENDABILITY' BANS EVEN MILD USE OF LIQUOR

Economist Declares Demands of Modern Civilization Necessitate Sobriety

WESTERVILLE, O.—Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics in Harvard University, declares that prohibition has been of great economic value, and outlines his findings in an article written for use by the World League Against Alcoholism, on "Some Economic Aspects of Prohibition." Following are excerpts from Part I of the article:

"One of the best definitions of civilization I have seen is that it is the art of living together in large numbers. If we are going to live together in large numbers we must manage to produce enough in relatively small areas to support those numbers. This requires organization and teamwork. There can be no effective teamwork except among people who are willing to work together in some sort of order and under some set of rules and regulations.

"Effective teamwork, in the modern sense, means specialization, each member of the great team doing what he can do best, and depending upon others for what they can do better than he.

"But specialists are mutually dependent upon one another. If any one fails to perform his special function all who are dependent upon him will suffer. It is almost a truism to say that there can be no interdependence of parts where there is no dependability.

"It follows from all this that anything which destroys dependability will either destroy civilization or prevent its development. Certainly it will make it impossible for large numbers to live together. They could not produce enough to support themselves.

"Nothing short of killing, stealing and lying so effectually destroys dependability as drunkenness. The country which does not repress drunkenness can no more flourish than can a country which does not repress killing, stealing and lying. We are so dependent upon one another in our civilization as to make drunkenness, in every rational sense, a most destructive vice. We are becoming more and more dependent upon one another every year. More and more, therefore, does it become necessary that drunkenness be repressed.

"Drunkenness in these times needs a stricter definition than it needed in older and simpler times. In these times the man who is dead drunk is less of a menace than the one who is only what is sometimes called one-fourth drunk. The man who is dead drunk is dependable in a sort of negative sense. You can depend on him not to do any mischief until he comes to. But the man who is only one-fourth drunk is a very uncertain person. He will do unpredictable things, to the danger of everyone. If he lived alone it would be different, but in a great factory, in a crowded street, or anywhere in an interlocking civilization, he is a very undependable creature, and therefore a menace.

"To the unbiased student of economics, it is becoming more and more apparent that the great handicap upon European countries is booze and its consequence, drunkenness. They can never hope even to approximate our prosperity until they get rid of some of their booze and thus reduce the fearful waste of human energy which results from the undependability of drinkers.

"Each country is aware of this and is trying to do something about it. In some countries they are merely limiting the hours of sale, and the number of places where liquor can be sold. Even these limitations are doing some good. Others are limiting the sale to public dispensaries. This also is better than unrestricted sale. In short, the more restrictions they can put on the sale of liquor the better off they are."

Russia Sends Protest Over Chinese Action

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The reported execution of three Soviet citizens by Chinese authorities in the Manchurian town of Tsitsikar has elicited a strongly worded note of protest by the Soviet Foreign Commissariat which was communicated to China through the German embassy here. The note states that the execution of three Soviet railroad workers accused of sabotage was confirmed through an official statement from Harbin which, however, does not indicate the nature of the alleged sabotage and continues: "It is quite evident that the execution of the three Soviet citizens against whom no suitable judicial prosecution was raised and whose crimes still remain unknown to anyone, represents the terrible cruelty of the Chinese military authorities against innocent people."

The note requests the German diplomatic representatives in China to investigate the cases of the lawless executions of Soviet citizens in Manchuria and to take measures to prevent such incidents in the future. It expresses "the most decisive and energetic protest against the lawless executions and murders of Soviet citizens" and warns the Mukden and Nanking governments that the Soviet Government will not hesitate to apply reprisals for the purpose of protecting the lives of its citizens remaining in China.

HANKOW, China (AP)—Local headquarters of the Nationalist Government military today dispatched airplanes to Hunan to locate and bomb the revolting "Ironsides Regiment."

Course for Airship's Polar Flight Mapped

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—Details of the projected Arctic flight of the Graf Zeppelin being organized by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen for April and May next year have been decided upon by technical committees of the Aero-Arctic Society and the Zeppelin works, which began a 48-hour conference.

The committees mapped out a flight course of about 16,800 miles, to be covered in three stages with fueling of the airship only at Tromsö, Norway, and Fairbanks, Alaska. The flight from Tromsö to Fairbanks will be across Canada. The second stage will be a loop flown over the polar regions, returning to Fairbanks for refueling. The final stage will carry the airship from Fairbanks to Tromsö by way of the Siberian coast.

The Zeppelin will be manned by a crew of 35, somewhat smaller than that which recently took it around the world. It will carry 35 natural scientists.

The construction committee under Dr. Ludwig Duerr has decided on the alterations of the interior of the airship, including providing accommodations for 23 Eskimo dogs to be purchased in Russia.

Technical discussions are being carried on regarding the geographical, oceanographic and geophysical investigations, which will seek to determine whether the polar sea is deep or shallow water, study the magnetism of the earth, the atmospheric constituents, atmospheric electricity, and similar matters.

THOMAS E. MITTEN HAS PASSED ON

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—If a college or university were prepared to confer such a degree as Doctor of Transportation Science, Thomas E. Mitten, who has passed on at his home here, would have been entitled to that honor. He had a flair for taking hold of troubled street railway systems and putting them on a basis of operation with resultant benefits to stockholders, employees and the public.

One of his pet theories in bringing about such conditions was that of labor becoming capital and fostering the co-operative effort between employee and employer. His theory was given the test of time, and in the opinion of Philadelphians at least, was found to be practicable in every respect.

The achievement of the Mitten policy in Philadelphia might be said to have been the climax of previous efforts in Milwaukee, Buffalo and Chicago.

Although financial reward usually accompanied his success, Mr. Mitten's chief joy in rehabilitating a street railway system lay in the accomplishment and he was little interested in material reward for his work.

Mr. Mitten was born at Brighton, Sussex, England, March 31, 1864. He came with his father to the United States in 1875.

HAITIAN PRODUCTS SHOWN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The first exhibition of the commercial products of the Dominican Republic ever shown here has just been put on view at the office of the Dominican Consul-General, Rafael Ortiz Arzeno, 71 Battery Place. It is to become the nucleus of a permanent exhibit. There are in the exhibit 300 specimens of tropical woods and samples of 100 agricultural products, crude oils and minerals.

SUPREME COURT DRAFTS PLANS FOR NEW YEAR

Chief Justice Taft Intent on Keeping Calendars Free of Congestion

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The machinery of federal justice is being oiled and polished for a new year, with the return to the capital of Chief Justice Taft.

On the dot of 12, on the first Monday of October, which this year comes on Oct. 7, the nine members of the highest court in the land, dressed in black silk robes, will file into their places in the Capitol. But before that, the Senior Judges of the Circuit Courts, who have begun to arrive in town, will go over with the Chief Justice the plans for the coming year at a series of conferences.

William D. Mitchell, the Attorney-General, it was stated at the Department of Justice, will be called into consultation with the Circuit Court judges. The conferences begin immediately. The Chief Justice is particularly interested in relieving court congestion, and it was largely with this in view that the conferences were established a few years ago.

The presence in Washington of the Commission on Law Enforcement makes this year's gathering of Circuit Court justices and the return of the members of the Supreme Court of particular interest. Mr. Mitchell has been holding frequent conferences with George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, to devise plans for expediting justice and will present the executive view to the magistrates.

This conference, instituted by Mr. Taft, is virtually the only channel through which the administration problems of the federal courts can be discussed, compared and, if necessary, the difficulties aired. A statement by the Chief Justice frequently follows the meeting of the circuit judges. In particular, one published two years ago was the basis for extended legislative changes in the make-up of the judicial circuit and also resulted in naming additional judges.

The Chief Justice in the next few days will make a thorough overhauling of conditions in the federal courts throughout the country, adopting the methods of big business to the administration of the courts. Mr. Taft has instituted what industry would call an annual house conference of field representatives.

The interval between now and the solemn opening of the Supreme Court next Monday is a busy time for the justices. Approximately 250 cases have been filed since the court recessed last June. The Chief Justice has been studying these cases, and preliminary work on them may be undertaken by each returning associate justice. At the same time, final touches were being given to opinions written in the summer vacation, which to a member of the Supreme Court, is just another opportunity for work.

HUMANE WORK OF ASSOCIATION COVERS 53 YEARS

Branches Advised to Keep Program Abreast of Modern Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fifty-three years ago a young woman in Philadelphia banded together a few of her friends and established the American Humane Association. Attending the fifty-third annual convention of the organization here, she sees reflected in the attendance of the delegates from all parts of the United States the great growth of the little society and the spread of the ideals on which it was founded.

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, still active in preaching the doctrine of kindness to animals as a harmonizer of relations between men, finds ample reward for her efforts in the sight of fellow workers representing almost every state in the Union and in their reports of growing achievements and wider co-operation and appreciation from the public.

After devoting two days of the four-day convention to discussions of problems connected with the safeguarding of animals, the meeting summed up its recent work and plans for the future in a set of resolutions.

The association's opposition to Wild West shows and rodeos was reaffirmed.

As William E. Baden, general manager of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, declared, such spectacles do not suggest to children the proper treatment of cats, dogs and other animals with which they come in contact.

The display and sale of canaries in very small jail-like cages was deplored, as was the "setting up" of horses' tails to produce an arch. Nicking the horse's muscles near the tail base is what makes this practice particularly objectionable, the delegates agreed. Reginald W. Rives, secretary of the National Horse Show Association, was represented as favoring the Humane Association's stand.

Satisfaction was expressed at the progress made in the reform of slaughtering methods and an investigation of conditions existing in the interstate shipment of baby calves and live stock was suggested as one of the points to which the association should devote its attention during the coming year.

Turning its attention on the third day of the convention to child welfare, the delegates heard Dr. P. E. Kubitcheck, director of the St. Louis Child Guidance Clinic.

John G. Ross, executive agent of the Duluth (Minn.) Humane Society, urged the workers to keep abreast of the times, able to meet new conditions. He pointed to the decreasing contacts of the general public with animals, due to the development of the automobile, as a factor changing the conditions to be faced, but not lessening the work which the Humane Association can accomplish.

'Man Who Carries Voices' Treks Trail Again to Indian Tepees

Tribal Friends Will Sing, Chant and 'War Whoop' for Phonograph Records of Composer of 'By the Waters of Minnetonka'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Sometime soon Thurlow Lieurance, head of the fine arts department of the University of Wichita, will disappear from his usual haunts and somewhere on a tepee dotted reservation "The Man Who Carries Voices" will appear once again.

For many weeks "The Man Who Carries Voices" will live among his Indian friends. They will sing their lyrics and chants, and sound their war whoops for him to record on the phonograph which gave him his Indian name.

Then "The Man Who Carries Voices" will leave the reservation and as Thurlow Lieurance, composer of "By the Waters of Minnetonka," "Lullaby" and dozens of other songs, will return to his home to play and replay the records and interpret the sounds in modern music forms.

This procedure has been repeated for more than 15 years, and, as a result, Mr. Lieurance is recognized as one of the foremost critics of Indian music. Trustees of the university have granted him an extended leave of absence and he plans to spend part of it in further studies.

The composer has melodies from 30 different Indian tribes in North America in his phonograph library. He has gathered many Indian mementos and his collection of 40 Indian flutes is considered one of the largest and best in the world. In his Indian programs, the flute music provides the background, for, he says, the flute is the only native Indian instrument. "Minnetonka" was written from material gathered from a tribe of Sioux Indians.

Much of Mr. Lieurance's actual composition work is done at "Cherry Hill," his summer home near Taylor's Falls, Minn.

FARMERS OF ILLINOIS BUY 'GAS' TOGETHER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Co-operative buying of motor fuel and lubricants by Illinois farmers the last year amounted to more than $1,000,000, it is reported by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Companies formed for the purpose have been functioning in 21 counties and are headed by a state organization called the Illinois Farm Supply Company. This co-operative buying service, designed to reduce farm costs, is three years old.

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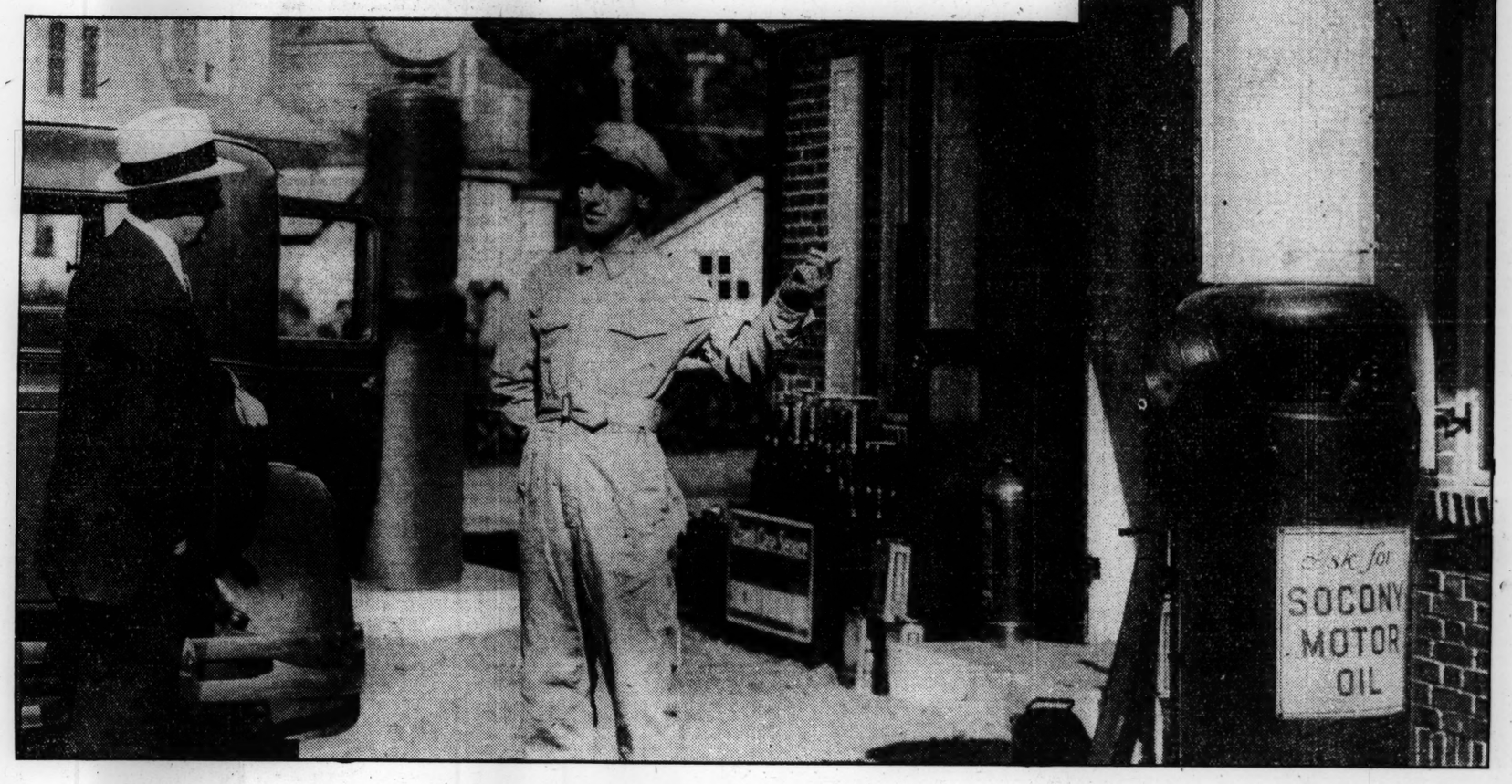

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"When a thing is good I believe in saying so. I have been in the gasoline game a good many years, and the best gasoline I have ever sold or used is Socony Special plus Ethyl. Results are what count with me, and the fact that I am selling more gasoline at a 3c premium means something. More people are stopping for Special every day."

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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WOMEN TO SCAN TARIFF'S EFFECT ON LIVING COSTS

Consumer's Point of View to Be Emphasized in Analysis of Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A committee which will focus its attention on matters contributing to increased living costs, with a view to preventing the ultimate user from being penalized by unreasonably high tariff schedules, has been formed by Mrs. George Orvis of Manchester, Vt., according to announcement just made here.

The committee, headed by Mrs. Orvis, includes educational leaders and officials of various women's organizations. Members of both the Republican and Democratic Parties are represented in the group, which is characterized by its sponsors as "a nonpartisan effort to bring the consumer's point of view to bear on the mounting costs which confront the Nation's housewives."

"One of the first problems in investigating living costs is the consideration of legislation which affects the costs of commodities," Mrs. Orvis said. "Naturally, the tariff comes under this category. Accordingly, we are making it our first interest.

"There is a farm bloc and an industrial bloc, but who has ever heard of a consumer's bloc? Isn't it time we took the tariff out of politics and into the realm of world economics, and shall we not, as American consumers, work toward that end?"

Certain administrative features of the proposed tariff will make possible additional increases in household necessities within the next few years which may seriously raise living costs, Mrs. Orvis said. Among these, she added, is the United States valuation, which makes it necessary for appraisers in this country to fix the value of goods manufactured abroad.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 6

Premiere

Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski (Philco-WEAF Chain transcontinental). First of a special series of three concerts direct from the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, by one of the last of the great "holdouts" to radio. Mr. Stokowski will read three German works, the Bach choral prelude, "We All Believe in One God;" the Mozart "Symphony in G Minor," and the "Overture," Bachanale and Venusberg" from Wagner's "Tannhauser." 5:30 p. m.

Concert Artists

Sophie Braslau, contralto; Madeliene Marshall and Royal Merwin, two pianos (Baldwin-WJZ Chain). Miss Braslau ends with noted contralto aria, "Habanera" from "Carmen." "Blue Danube Waltz" for two pianos. 7:30 p. m.

Hannah Klein, pianist (WEAF Chain). Concerto recital in celebration of second year with Major Bowes's Capitol Family. 7:35 p. m.

Hazel Arth, contralto; Ted Roy, tenor (Atwater Kent-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Direct result of the good work of the Atwater Kent Foundation, the golden opportunity for obscure but talented singers. 9:15 p. m.

Recitals

"Metropolitan Echoes" (WJZ Chain). French moderns sung and played by four NBC staff artists. 12:30 p. m.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (WEAF, WWJ) Request program celebrating four years on the air. Mr. Ludlow uses the famous Paganini Stradivarius violin. 1:30 p. m.

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Philip Steele, baritone (WJZ Chain). "In the Spotlight." String accompaniment. 7 p. m.

Sam Herman, xylophonist (WEAF Chain). Some old ones. Frank Banta at the piano. 11:45 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"News Reel of the Air" (McKesson and Robbins — CBS transcontinental). News photography drama as continuity for program featuring Willard Amison, tenor, and Lois Bennett, soprano. 5 p. m.

"Muted Singers"; Ohman and Arden, two pianos (Chase and Sanborn—WEAF Chain). Note closing "Dixie Jamboree." 8:30 p. m.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Louis Katzman, conductor (Fuller—WJZ Chain). Stirring and vigorous songs by Mr. Spicer. 9:45 p. m.

Maestro's Hour (WJZ Chain). Operatic aria and bits from masterworks by all-soloist mixed quartet and orchestra. 10:15 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

"The Lady and the Guardsmen" (WEAF Chain). Amy Goldsmith, soprano, and male quartet. 1 p. m.

Mixed Quartet and Orchestra (Enna Jettick—WJZ Chain). Damrosch arrangement of Kipling's "Danny Deever" by Leon Salathiel, bass. 8 p. m. "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser" by Myron Niesley, tenor. NBC Pacific program. 7:45 p. m.

Light Opera

Victor Herbert's "Her Regiment" (WJZ Chain). National Light Opera Company. 4 p. m.

Characteristic

The Nomads (WJZ Chain). Russia, India and Spain as they move along. 1 p. m.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Soloists and balalaika orchestra in some lighter Russian moments. 2 p. m.

"Neapolitan Nights" (WEAF Chain). Neapolitan ballads by soloists, accordion and mandolin quartet. 3 p. m.

Songalogue (Old Company - WEAF Chain). Scotland in song and, in fact, several bagpipe solos. 7 p. m.

South Sea Islanders (WJZ Chain). Mid-Pacific. 11:15 p. m.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 11:15 p. m.

Orchestral

Anglo-Persians (Whittall-WJZ Chain transcontinental). Some exotic melodies. 6:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Champions (Studebaker-WEAF Chain transcontinental). From talking pictures and musical shows. Two-piano choruses. 10:15 p. m.

Organ

"Cozy Period" (Sylvestre-WEAF). Light classical novelties. 12:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

Biblical Drama—"Lazarus" (WEAF Chain). As told by Mary and Martha. 6:30 p. m.

Parisienne Romance (D'Orsay-WJZ Chain). A proof that knighthood still lives. Gregory Alexandresco's Sherry-Netherland Orchestra. 9:15 p. m.

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 7

Vocal and Instrumental

"The Voice of Firestone" (Firestone—WEAF Chain). Old and new favorites by Vaugh De Leath and Franklin Baur. 8 p. m. NBC Pacific program. 9 p. m.

Caroline Andrews, soprano; Nino Fucile, baritone (WJZ Chain). "Moment Musicale" 7 p. m.

"Gypsies" (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Cosmopolitan program in scope. 8:30 p. m.

Favorites of William T. Tilden, 2nd (Edison—WJZ Chain). What America's leading tennis player likes. 9 p. m.

Slumber Hour (KSL, KOA). Harold Spaulding, tenor, Max Dolin, conducting. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). A Hans Holbein concert. 6 p. m.

White House Concert (Dwinell—Wright WJZ Chain). Excerpts from operas of the leading romanticists. 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ending with some devotional music. 11:15 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough — WJZ Chain). A candy pull. 9:30 p. m.

"Cabin Nights" (Kenrad—WJZ Chain). Negro melodies by Cotton Pickers' Quartet. 10 p. m.

"Plantation Echoes" (KPO, KSL, KOA). In identical vein as above. 9:30 p. m.

Vocal Duos

"Buck and Wing" (WEAF Chain). Small time troupers. 7 p. m.

Glenn Sisters (WJZ Chain). With Roxy and his gang. 7:30 p. m.

Band Music

Sousa and His Band (General Motors—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Another series of concerts by the great bandmaster in the first of the full hour programs by General Motors. 9:30 p. m.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle (WJZ Chain transcontinental). 6 p. m.

Two Pianos

Piano Twins (WEAF Chain). Featuring medley from popular New York show. Howard Phillips, tenor soloist. 7:30 p. m.

Radio Cartoon

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). While rehearsing a show in Durham, N. C., Charles Correll met Freeman Gosden, and from that friendship grew this well-known combination. 11 p. m.

Talk

"Current Events," H. V. Kaltenborn (CBS). These talks which have been a feature on WOR, Newark, for seven years, are now heard in their eighth season over Columbia. 6:30 p. m.

IN THE SHIP LANES

COMMENT on the inland waterways situation, recently discussed in the column "Among the Railroads," is offered by an official of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., who, while agreeing that it is too late to be perturbed at the sums spent in waterway development, expresses his views as to the utility of the rivers and canals as agencies of transport.

His views may be summarized by the following obstacles which he finds to successful waterways operation: Limited gathering and distributing power, with delay and added cost on goods transshipped to and from water and rail; slow movement, with mounting interest charges on goods; closed season due to ice in northern waters, to high and low water in the Mississippi and impossibility of detouring barges in the way freight cars can be routed around physical obstacles; lack of regulation in waterway rates and practices and the resultant lack of stabilization in the industry.

He also points out that the tonnage handled by the Erie and Champlain Canals in New York State was 6,673,370 tons in 1872, and only half that in 1928, despite its increased capacity. However, the 1928 figure, he adds, was a gain of 50 per cent in four years, and this statement in itself denotes the growing public approbation of inland waterways. There is reason to believe, despite the railroads' objections, that waterways have their place in the transportation picture, and it is of note that while the railways are constantly criticizing the waterways they are as consistently promoting the aviation industry, attitudes which are difficult to reconcile.

Single-Berth Rooms

Calling attention to an item recently published in the London Spectator in regard to the large number of single-berth rooms in the London & North Eastern Railway's Channel boat Vienna, T. C. Powell, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, says that more rooms of this nature would be appropriate for ocean liners.

East River Piers

Proposing a more orderly rearrangement of New York's waterfront, Col. E. C. Carrington, chairman of the New York Board of Trade's Shipping Committee, recently urged that the "Sound Line" vessels be relegated to the East River and other lines—transatlantic and up-Hudson — utilize the North River. Such an arrangement would reduce the harbor congestion occasioned by the large numbers of ships in the upper bay, going around the Battery and maneuvering in the North (Hudson) River.

Piers now utilized by the Sound Lines—the Eastern Steamship and New England Steamship—are in the zone where 1000-foot piers could be constructed, it was pointed out, to berth the larger transatlantic ships now under construction.

No Visa

Visas to passports for United States and Canadian-born citizens entering Norway have been abolished, the Norwegian America Line has just announced. If such citizens were born in Norway they do not even need passports to visit that country.

Water Transfer

Passengers going to and from the United States Lines' piers (other than that of the Leviathan, in Manhattan) will be able to use a motor-coach service which has just been inaugurated between central spots in New York and the piers in Hoboken.

The buses will serve passengers and their friends and will transport them to and from Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Terminal, Hotels Commodore, Pennsylvania and McAlpin and the company's piers, leaving the Commodore 2½ hours before sailing time and the McAlpin two hours prior to sailing time. They will operate through the Holland Tunnel.

One Class Ships

The Hamburg American Line has recently announced the conversion of its steamships Resolute and Reliance into one class ships. It is expected that the Deutschland and Albert Ballin will have their second-class quarters converted into tourist third-class when they undergo winter renovations.

Steamship Schedules

The Canadian Pacific's Empress of Canada, re-engined and now capable of a 21-knot speed, recently called at New York, en route from Southampton to Vancouver to re-enter her transpacific run, relieving the Empress of France. Her faster speed will enable her to keep pace with the new Empress of Japan, of 24,000 gross tons, now building for the Vancouver-Orient run. Calls are to be made at Honolulu by the Canadian Pacific, beginning this winter.

Limited passenger accommodations on vessels of the Cunard-Australasian service are offered to passengers seeking to make a 28-day voyage through the Panama Canal en route from New York to Australia or New Zealand. The rate is nominal and the frequent sailings offer accommodation for a dozen passengers on each ship, including the vessels Port Auckland and Ports Dunedin, Pirie and Gisborne.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 3

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Reliance (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Essequibo, Pacific, for west coast South America.

Friday, Oct. 4

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Tuscania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Oct. 5

Republic, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Kungsholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; Mexique, French, for Havre; Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Heilig Olav, Scandinavian-American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Lapland (1 a. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Minnesota (a. m.), Atlantic Transport, for Boulogne, London; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; New Amsterdam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America.

Wednesday, Oct. 9

Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 6

Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Oct. 3

Megantic, White Star, for Southampton, Havre, London.

Friday, Oct. 4

Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Letitia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool; Glasgow; Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Oct. 9

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu; Korea Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Thursday, Oct. 10

El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York; Sonoma, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, Oct. 11

President Jackson, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Oct. 12

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Oct. 12

El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Monday, Oct. 14

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Oct. 4

President Roosevelt, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Statendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Plymouth.

Sunday, Oct. 6

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway; Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry.

Monday, Oct. 7

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Samaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Carinthia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Roma, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Aconcagua, Chilean, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Oct. 8

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Rochambeau, French, from Havre; Luetzow, North German Lloyd, from Bremen; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Wednesday, Oct. 9

George Washington, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Westphalia, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Cobh.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, Oct. 7

Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

MUSSOLINI INFORMED OF EASTMAN OFFER

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini has received a report on the terms of a $1,000,000 donation by George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., for a dental clinic in Rome.

Deputy Amedeo Perna, who represented Italy in the discussions with Mr. Eastman at Rochester last August, told of his studies of the dental practices in the United States. The Premier expressed gratitude that the same measures will be introduced in Italy, thanks to Mr. Eastman's generosity.

The Listener Speaks

MOST of the regular radio hours have adopted some well-defined type of entertainment which they present each time, but the Eveready Hour devotes itself to entirely different things every week. It has offered everything from lectures by explorers to specially written musical comedies. Some of the things offered have been good; others have been less interesting.

The offering at 9 o'clock, Oct. 1, through the WEAF chain was one of the best of any in the series, of which it was the 314th. It was devoted to a consideration of Richard Wagner and his music. The subject was treated from a rather romantic angle with brief dramatizations of crucial moments in the composer's career, separated by excellently played selections of his music which might appropriately be connected with those incidents. The "Evening Star" was chosen as the theme melody which recurred softly at the changes of scene.

The "Pilgrims Chorus" and other Tannhäuser music was introduced in connection with the unfortunately interrupted command performance at the Grand Opera in Paris in 1861. It served to express a sense of the genius of the composer moving steadily ahead in the face of numerous difficulties and criticisms.

The "Prize Song" was offered as a vocal solo in the course of a scene in which King Ludwig of Bavaria informed Wagner of his desire to grant him a pension and to assist him in many other directions. Having heard of the progress of the new opera, the King asked his guest to illustrate some of the leading themes.

This is a good example of the consistent way in which the various musical numbers were dovetailed into the dialogue sections of the program.

The final scene showed Wagner as he conducted the first rehearsal of "The Ride of the Valkyries" in the new Bayreuth Theater, the realization of one of his long-cherished dreams.

After this it was something of an anti-climax to conclude with the rather too familiar "Wedding March" from Lohengrin although this did form a convenient stepping-stone to the very different kind of music offered immediately after by Harry Reser and his Clicquot Eskimos.

D. M.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London.

DER Pilger Loge, 238, the older of the two lodges under the English Constitution which works in the German language, is about to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its foundation, which event occurred in August, 1779, the principal promoter being Johann Dan. Siegfried Leonhardi. He succeeded in bringing the membership of the Lodge to over 100 in the short time of eight years. The Lodge fell into low water after Leonhardi left England and returned to Germany, but under the leadership of Joh. Georg Burmester, a man of energy and influence, it began again to grow, though there was a further fall when he left London. After an absence of 12 years he returned to London, in 1838, and setting to work immediately he succeeded in reviving the Lodge and instilling a new spirit into it. At first the Lodge worked on the Zinnendorf ritual, but in 1852 it adopted the beautiful ritual of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

* * *

Karl Bergmann was the third reviver of the Lodge. He was active in many directions, but particularly in the Islington Choral Union, the Choral Society, the German Society for Legal Aid, the Gymnastic Club, the Benevolent Society, the Orphanage, the Society for Art and Science, known as the German Athenæum, and in all he worked with a rare and unselfish energy, imparting everywhere the influence of his great personality. Strange to say, he was a member of a London Lodge for seven years before he, a German, heard of the existence of a Lodge in London working in the German language; but, when he gained the information, he at once joined and within a year he was placed in office.

* * *

Following Bergmann came Kupferschmidt, who realized that, though enthusiasm could accomplish much, yet unceasing work, honest and straight efforts were just as important. He introduced a Midsummer Day Festival, which, for many years, he conducted. In conjunction with this festival there used to be held the Schwester festival, which had as its object to stimulate family intercourse among the brethren. An active relationship with lodges in Germany was maintained, the members realizing that they were called upon to forge the link of friendship between English and German Freemasonry. As a consequence, Kupferschmidt had to cope with a steady correspondence with German lodges and innumerable were the visits received by him from foreign brethren.

* * *

Star Lodge has just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its foundation. The Lodge has done much useful work during the time it has been established but the greater interest to brethren of the present day is the fact that the "father" of the Lodge is Maj. Woolmer Williams, well known in both England and America for his connection with the Honorable Artillery Company. He was initiated in the Lodge 56 years ago and installed master in 1878. To the joy of the brethren he attended the diamond jubilee celebration.

* * *

It is interesting to observe the thorough manner in which some lodges are shouldering their responsibilities in regard to the monetary calls which are made upon the craft. One Lodge, St. Barnabas, 3771, has just celebrated its thirteenth anniversary, and the fact leaked out that during those 13 years the members, none of whom are wealthy, have contributed over £3162 to the three central Masonic institutions; over £891 to the Masonic Peace Memorial, and become a Founding Lodge of the Masonic Nursing Home. Nor is this all. During the dinner the secretary went quietly round the tables collecting for the benevolent fund and, at the same time, exhibited to members a collection sheet for the Nursing Home appeal, which is for £250,000. When he started the sheet was blank; when he handed it to the Master it contained promises to the sum of £210.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Helen E. Glaze, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Abbie J. Pillman, Portland, Ore.
Miss Myrtle A. Lewis, Portland, Ore.
Miss Rena B. Parker, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Maud Miller, Park Ridge, Ill.
W. A. Miller, Park Ridge, Ill.
L. C. Tappey, Lynn, Mass.
Miss Geraldine M. Schubert, Reading, Pa.
Mrs. Ethel M. Hill, Oshawa, Can.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
John Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Addie L. Ransley, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy L. Ransley, Buffalo, N. Y.
I. O. Fariss, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. I. O. Fariss, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Elizabeth Hart, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Estelle Burnham, New York City.
Mrs. Charles J. Kostbade, Winnetka, Ill.
Mrs. Rose U. Condon, Ardmore, Pa.
Mrs. George Macbrair, New York City.
Carl W. Harnsberger, Ashland, Neb.
Mrs. Lillian C. Harnsberger, Ashland, Neb.
Mrs. Mary S. Forres, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Pearl E. West, Savannah, Ga.
Miss Frances Bell Jones, Atlantic City, N. J.
Miss Katherine Andler, Brookline, Mass.
Charles P. Lowes, Los Angeles, Calif.
Charles Webb, Riverside, Calif.
Idamae Oberlin, New York City.
Evelyn Stens, New York City.
Mrs. Belle Selig, New York City.
I. B. Laeser, New York City.
Ethel Bacon Faurote, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
Erich Hempel, Chicago, Ill.
Georgina Blurton-Mann, London, Eng.
Mabel Rinaldo Smith, Seattle, Wash.
Almon Ray Smith, Seattle, Wash.
Harry F. Smith, Omaha, Neb.
Florence Banks Smith, Omaha, Neb.
Caroline D. Todd, Juneau, Alaska.
C. B. Harrison, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Alice M. Harrison, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Mary M. Hays, Newark, O.
Mary Helene Conant, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Alice F. Haerlin, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

Ontario—Niagara Falls: The Foxhead Inn, Clifton Hill, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Toronto (First Church): Church Edifice, 196 St. George Street, 3 p. m., and 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

UNITED STATES

Maryland—Baltimore (Third Church): Lord Baltimore Hotel Ballroom, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 8.
Cumberland: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Massachusetts — Medford: Fellsway Theater, Stevens Square, Salem Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 6.

New Jersey—Atlantic City (First Church): Church Edifice, 4 South Brighton Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 11.
Grantwood: Carney Hall, 230 Columbia Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Montclair: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
West New York: Public School No. 5, Hudson Avenue and Tenth Streets, 4 p. m., Oct. 6.

New York—Albany: Mark Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 6.
Attica: Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Batavia: New Dellinger Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Gouverneur: Unitarian Church, Trinity Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Lyons: Ohmans Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 6.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Olean: Church Edifice, East State and North Barry Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Rochester (First Church): Church Auditorium, East Avenue and Prince Street, 4 p. m., and 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Salamanca: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Pennsylvania — Allentown: Masonic Temple, 1524 Linden Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Corry: Rex Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.
Erie: Church Auditorium, 618 Sassafras Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Roosevelt Theater, Frankford Avenue at Foulkrod Street, Frankford, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Sharon: Sharon High school Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

POST OFFICE DESIGN CHANGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Designs for the new $15,000,000 Chicago post office are now being revised by Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Chicago architects, to meet suggestions made by Treasury officials at Washington after the first plans had been submitted.

Lemon Cocoanut Pudding

HEAR Ida Bailey Allen, President of the National Radio Home-Makers Club, broadcast this recipe for The American Sugar Refining Co. at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WNAC.

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Prairie Nights and Days

THE script that the clouds write with their shadows on the sunny page of the prairie is, of course, older than history, but the color of the "ink" varies with the grain cultivated by man and its degree of ripeness, from black and deep blue to pale lavender. It is a small matter for a dot of high woolly cloud to cast over the prairie miles and miles of shadow, even at times drawing a dark line from horizon north to horizon south. And so cloud and wind and scent of clover weave harmonies together all day long on the scroll of the prairie that sink deep into the heart of man, calling him to awaken to beauties that lie for him right at hand. Being "mountain born," I spent a number of childhood years in the intense light and shadow of crag and wood, and several more years growing, one might almost say, in the seaweeds of the Atlantic, yet I confess a great fondness for the prairie.

Here one's vision is lost in the undulating distances toward the horizon that seems to lesson one in peace and serenity and candidness and a sort of unbounded freedom. And if the dominant impression of the mountains is vividness, that of the prairie is serenity.

Should anyone, however, hanker for the sensation of immense height, let him lie down, elbows leaning on the ground, chin resting in the cup of his hands, and look down the prairie "wall" toward the horizon at sunrise. The sun being the center of our universe may be thought of as its down direction, just as the center of the earth is its down direction. As soon as this thought is realized, one begins to see before one the greatest mountain wall in the world, ending at the circle in the deep sea of universal space—in which after sunset glitters the moon and stars. Then, again, if you lie on your side looking toward the green scarf of woods on your right, the tree stems appear like pegs knocked into the wall, and the whole looks like an immense ladder on which it seems you might climb up and down space. And so, in thought, this seat of yours may become a pinnacle from which to look down and where your thoughts may dally about as they please, perhaps even making their own "up" and "down" and east and west and north and south, and as like as not abolishing these hedges of limitation altogether.

In every way, the prairie seems to partake of the prodigious and illimitable. "I am in touch with immeasurable things," it seems to say; "I am prodigal in all my doings; I can feed the whole world, sweeten its air with my winds, and put on garments of blossoming things more variegated than the Pied Piper of Hamelin. Much of my color even takes wing and speeds away on those delightful scents which I send out with such profusion. My love for living things is also without measure, all may partake of my bounties. Men have brought trees and herbs and flowers and creatures to me that I knew not of, but I have taken all these strangers to my bosom as if they had been my own children—especially as I would those children that I have lost, for with the coming of men a number of my animate children disappeared. That has not in any way disturbed my dreams. I keep serene and happy and helpful; I dream of future wonders of convenience, beauties and bounties for my children, and their numbers as the sands of the sea for multitude, all serene and happy as myself in rain and shine. I love to cast my dreams in mirage toward the horizon when they partake of unutterable colors and beauties on some background of amethystine blue or brightest violet. Nothing disturbs me, not even the ribbons of roadway that men tie about me. I embroider them with daisies and bluebells and many other winsome blossoms."

And so the prairie seems to think aloud for the pausing listener, and the poets' songs of praise of it are growing more and more significant and powerful, and some day there will come one that can compass its language and make men's hearts glow with its songs, and charm the world with its serene thoughts. It has the wisdom and tolerance of age and the charm of youth. It seems to find nothing worth making a commotion about. It takes no abrupt steps of sudden upheaval, but seems to say with a certain prairie farmer, "One learns as long as one lives, even if it is but to walk slow." Snow, cold, ice and wind frame their own peculiar picture, mostly in whites and steel-blues, grading into violet and lavender on the horizon undulations. In strident rain and mighty wind it presents pictures of ever new and vivid animation.

If its days are nuggets of fine gold set in massed greens and blues, its nights are black pearls shot with blues, star-spangled or bluish moon calcium. He who owns a thousand and one nights of these is a Crœsus with unlimited wealth. But such riches, though they are never itemized and inventoried, weighed and appraised, as are outward possessions, yet they must be more valuable than any others, judging from our reaction toward them. As soon as we meet another person for the first time we half-consciously begin to appraise him for what he has stored in memory of such possessions and judge him interesting or boresome according to this our measuring. We weigh and appraise him and say that he has character or lacks it, according to the things he displays from his memory and thinking. It is likely that we even select a wife or a husband on similar evidence. Hence such riches are perhaps of more importance than the outward ones. We do not enjoy living with one who continually summons from memory and emphasizes only ugly things, who has accumulated little gladness and beauty, though he has been educated at the best institutions of learning that this world offers. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that a so-called "backwoods" man, who has had no formal education whatever, turns out to be a most agreeable companion, often displaying native wisdom and insight, and owning storehouses of remembered beauty if one finds the key to his confidence. Place such a man anywhere, even in the tumbled down tenements of a large city and he will find things worthy of considering in quiet happiness and wisdom, if it is but the pearl gray smoke from a black chimney pot or the gayly colored children's garments on a neighbor's clothesline. Generally, however, such people sooner or later step into the land of books, and often become as keen appreciators as the clerk of "Canterbury Tales," of whom Chaucer said:

"A clerk there was of Oxenforo also
That into logik hadde longe i-go
For him was lever have at his beddes heed
Twenty bookes, clothed in bleak and reed
Of Aristotle and of his philosophie
Than robus riche or fitt-ul or sawtrie (Psaltery)."

Let no man think that the prairie holds nothing but dull monotony, and that he cannot there add to the riches of his experience. A single clear night with its glittering constellations should thoroughly convince him otherwise. If he have other riches of memory he will soon find that the least significant and vivid, and least provocative of thought, will not be those of prairie days and nights.

P. J. S.

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Letter 122

To T. CARLYLE, THE GRANGE, ALRESFORD, HANTS

5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea. Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1850.

Dear Master,—I take the liberty to write to you myself (my mistress being out of the way of writing to you she says) that you may know Columbine and I are quite well, and play about as usual. There was no dinner yesterday to speak of; I had for my share only a piece of biscuit that might have been round the world; and if Columbine got anything at all, I didn't see it. I made a grab at one of two "small beings" on my mistress's plate; she called them heralds of the morn; but my mistress said, "Don't you wish you may get it?" and boxed my ears. I wasn't taken to walk on account of its being wet. . . .

This is a fine day for a run; and I hope I may be taken to see Mohe and Dumm. They are both nice well-bred dogs, and always so glad to see me; and the parrot is great fun, when I spring at her; and Mrs. Lindsay has always such a lot of bones, and doesn't mind Mohe and Dumm and me eating them on the carpet. I like Mrs. Lindsay very much.

Tuesday evening.

Dear Master,—My mistress brought my chain, and said "come along with me, while it shined, and I could finish after." But she kept me so long in the London Library, and other places, that I had to miss the post. An old gentleman in the omnibus took such notice of me! He looked at me a long time, and then turned to my mistress, and said "Sharp, isn't he?" And my mistress was so good as to say, "Oh, yes!" And then the old gentleman said again, "I knew it! easy to see that!" And he put his hand in his hind-pocket, and took out a whole biscuit, a sweet one, and gave it me in bits. I was quite sorry to part from him, he was such a good judge of dogs. Mr. Greig from Canadagua and his wife left cards while we were out. Columbine said she saw them through the blind, and they seemed nice people.

Wednesday.

I left off, last night, dear master, to be washed. This morning I have seen a note from you, which says you will come to-morrow. Columbine and I are extremely happy to hear it; for then there will be some dinner to come and go on. Being to see you so soon, no more at present from your

Obedient little dog
NERO

—From "The Lost Art." Edited by DOROTHY VAN DOREN.

An Oregon Beach

"If we were only considering the beauty of it, then there's no month more satisfying here than October," offers the year-round resident of an Oregon summer resort, in answer to the question when this beach is at its best.

The traveler and the native walk along the path to Chapman's Point, with the Tillamook lighthouse on their immediate right, the great expanse of ocean on the left and the forest behind them.

"But of course," the speaker continues, "the season proper is over about Labor Day. Families with children have to go back for the schools, and the visitors from the east and the south generally come here in July and August. Some few who own cottages, though, can stay a bit longer, you see."

He looks down on the few houses, just below the ledge, from whose chimneys blue threads of smoke are vivid in the clear autumn air.

"Of course," he comments, after a moment's pause during which his gaze travels far up the beach, "the riders to Silver Point have gone and they're always a pretty sight."

It is the custom at this particular beach to bring horses down off the Eastern Oregon range for the use of summer residents. Forty or fifty head of light weight, friendly yet spirited animals off the range supply the demand for horseback riding of both children and grown-ups.

"Not only a pretty sight, I'll warrant," adds the visitor, "but a pretty sound when they canter up the beach?"

His companion gives an acquiescent nod, remembering how lately he had listened to the hoofs of sometimes but one horse, sometimes thirty or more as they ran or galloped along the wet sands.

But if the scene on this October day lacks the picturesqueness of horseback riders, in bright hues, it does not lack color. The sea itself is a deeper blue than ever is to be found in summer time. The sands run from a pale amber to a clear orange. The huge rocks, partly covered even at low tide, are blue-black and amethyst. The yellow of golden-rod and the scarlet of vine-maple are in the immediate foreground, while along the shore line rise the foothills of the Coast Range in all the varying shades of autumn garments.

"More and more people are staying down here through September and October," the Oregonian explains. His voice has the unusual quality of conveying a meaning other than that of his words. The visitor feels, at the moment, a regretful pity for all who are only summer residents, for the native is plainly satisfied with his year-round abiding place.

"Take such a day as this now," he seems to be thinking aloud, pausing only long enough to watch a particularly high breaker leave its lacelike border on the sands below: "we feel sort of selfish here, and as though more people ought to be enjoying it. Of course, we can always keep busy. It takes a lot of preparation to get ready for all the city folks and visitors. It won't be no time at all before they'll be back again, clamoring for their mail, going in the surf, and cantering the horses along the water's edge."

The two men turn toward the village as the shadows of the afternoon lengthen and add to the beauty of sea, of shore, of mountains. In the thoughts of both is the pleasant contemplation of the next year's season.

The Listening Ear

A great modern musician in one of his books speaks about the sleeping ear, the moving ear, the marching ear, the flying ear, the restful ear. So that if one is to be a great musician he must be trained to all of these in turn. Many people seem to be deficient in musical ability, many more are wanting in exquisite sensitiveness to all the available harmonies; but it is true to say that the world of music is closed, or almost closed, to most people because they have never learned to listen, never instructed themselves in the art, never disciplined their powers and brought themselves into tune with the hidden harmonies of the universe. Training and not endowment is their need. Whilst a few hear masterpieces the majority are living below their musical status and possibilities because they do not listen.

In these days of speed and rush and shrill vociferation there is great need for the cultivation of silence and the lending of a listening ear. The noise and bustle of our modern world are largely the noise and bustle of practical materialism. The friendship of Carlyle and Emerson was so perfect that they could sit together for long hours in silence and understand each other. Thinkers tell us silence is golden; men of few words are said to be wise; and sometimes men of no words have been accepted as voiceless oracles. The best conversationalists are the best listeners. When Sir Edward Elgar composes he does not sit down in frantic heat and haste and dash off a masterpiece. No. He goes right away from the crowds and the cities to the quietest spot he knows, and there he holds himself still and quietly listens. He suggests that he does not invent his great music; he receives it. He gathers his oratorios in the solitude.

Peace. Copyright F. M. Sutcliffe

Statue Makers

The day was fresh and breezy, with a blue sky and scudding clouds overhead. An opalescent sun was just beginning to sink over the tall houses by the riverside. A passer-by had stepped across the street to a small landing stage near to where Essex Street runs down to the Thames Embankment and mounted the edge of a low stone platform by the water. Shading his eyes from the sun, he stood watching the gulls circle over the water and the boats go speeding by. He was suddenly made aware by hearing a burst of very merry laughter, that he was being observed.

Turning in the direction whence the sound came, he saw just below him on the platform a group of boys, their laughing, impish faces turned expectantly toward him. For a moment he did not grasp the meaning of their mirth, but an instant later he was joining in it, for by the aid of an indicating hand he was led to raise his eyes and so to catch sight of an amusing little figure standing on a high pedestal of rough stone blocks fronting the water.

He stood in thoughtful attitude, silhouetted against the sky, his chin resting on one hand, the fingers of the other supporting his right elbow. One leg with stiffened knee was placed slightly in advance of the other. His queer little jacket and trousers formed rough angles against the light, and perched up there he looked exactly like a small statue cast in bronze.

Satisfied at length that he had been noticed, he turned and threw himself into a fresh attitude. This time he was a dandy who held an eyeglass to his eye, and through it peered at some object he held in his hand. He had drawn from his pocket a bright metal corkscrew whose ringlike handle he had placed to his left eye, whence the screw came down like a chain dangling from an eyeglass. In a few seconds he replaced the corkscrew, and then with eyes cast up, arms thrown forward and hands slightly raised, he stood solemnly gazing upward as though invoking a benediction from heaven on the waters of the river below. Next followed the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, with bent head, frowning brow and hand thrust inside the breast of his coat.

A comrade now clambered up beside the little statue-maker and there followed a series of quick and vivid groups. A big brother with a protecting arm thrown round a smaller one; two friends earnestly reading from a small book drawn out of one of the boy's pockets; two men walking jauntily along arm-in-arm, chins in air, thumbs thrust into the armholes of their waistcoats; two wrestlers. A third urchin scrambled up to join the first two, and immediately there appeared a trio of joyous dances—hands joined, feet poised aloft. One more group—and then, as suddenly as it had begun, the mimicry ceased, and the bronze group scrambled down the stone coping.

The watcher had drawn near to the group by this time, and, telling them how much he regretted the absence of a camera on so fine a day, with such good subjects to hand, entered into friendly conversation with the boys as they all leaned over the balustrade above the water.

They were from twelve to fourteen years of age, quick and vivacious, and they talked eagerly and rapidly. They were "all at the continuing schools, yes, but at present busy with holidays." "They did all the subjec's" at school, "same as geography with maps, and Canada was a fine country with them lovely lakes." The drill master they had was a "soldier, been at the war, and knew wot 'e was about." "He had all the boys ly down flat on the ground and raisin' theirselves up again." "Some boys give it up after they done it once. Stiff it was, but good drill that was, good drill." They had marchin'.

At this point they drew up in line and began to tramp steadily round the platform, ready for action again after the brief pause in which they had poured forth all their eager information. Then one of the company, sighting a still higher wall of blocks by the roadside, made a dash for it, the others following. The watcher moved away, leaving them clambering up toward the top, one behind the other. The game had called them again, and when he looked back a few minutes later, the whole group was crowning a high stone arch, a brave little assemblage of living figures silhouetted in vigorous outline against the open sky.

Bacon's Essays

It is by his "Essays" that Bacon is best known to the reader of to-day. These little compositions, often no more than a page in length, started the English essay on its long career. Of all essayists, Bacon is the most compact and the most allusive. One is constantly reminded of Ben Jonson's remark on Bacon's eloquence: "his hearers could not cough, or look aside from him, without loss." At first sight many of the essays seem little more than a mosaic of maxims and quotations; but by degrees one comes to see how intensively expressive they are of their author's personality. . . . They transmit the essence of their writer's nature; and are, indeed, something like prose sonnets—the private record in the most finished form of their author's experience.

Bacon is perhaps the first writer of English prose whose work reaches a uniformly high standard in both matter and manner. It is amazing how little time has antiquated his essays. At a distance of more than three centuries they are still a storehouse of wisdom, as fresh and convincing as on the day when they were written. Much that is really quaint and mediæval enters into the work of men like Hooker and Sir Thomas Browne. But the reader who finds Bacon's "Essays" quaint sees only the surface of them. Time has given a pleasant old-world flavour to these sentences from the essay "Of Studies," but what is really remarkable is the amount of perennial wisdom which has been compressed into a few words:

"Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, some few to be chewed and digested. . . .

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man: and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtile; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend." — BERNARD GROOM, in "A Literary History of England."

DARNING is an ancient art. The method of interweaving stitches with needle and wool was introduced into England, at least, as far back as the seventeenth century, and we find John Gay singing of it in one of his poems:

"I can sew plain-work
I can darn and stitch"

from which it would seem that the ladies of his day regarded the art as an achievement worth recording.

The day is drawing to a close, and the worker has pulled her chair to the porch to catch the evening light. Many a hole has she mended in her time—holes of all kinds; many a human rent has her ready wit patched up, many a thin place in the family affairs has her keen perception strengthened and made firm again. And sitting there, with the shade behind and the light in front, she darns her thoughts out and in—gold threads passing back and forth in a sober but useful fabric.

The sock is mended and rolled up. In its folds lie stored a host of memories written in letters of gray wool. And there is peace in work accomplished as the sun goes down.

Waimea Cañon

(Hawaii)

No one was prepared for the excited voice of the guide as he said, "Close your eyes!" And, a minute later, "Now you may open them!"

And what a surprising vision was disclosed to the eyes that opened in obedience to the call! Could this be on the little island Kauai? Or had there been by some mysterious means a transfer of the travelers to Arizona? Surely this was a bit of the Grand Cañon stretching far down below and reaching off into the mountains! Or was it the Yellowstone Cañon? No! The Waimea Cañon is unlike anything to be found either in Arizona or in Wyoming; it has beauties all its own.

Look down in the depths made during many ages by the passage from the mountains of the drainage that always has followed copious showers! See the colours on the ridges and the pinnacles! Gaze on the green knobs that accentuate the minarets and spires! Over these mountain goats tempt the hunter. Stand at a point indicated by Sam, and measure with the eye the twenty-three hundred feet depth of Waimea. Turn and gaze on the mouth of the cañon and the sea beyond. There are but ten miles of this great gorge, but it winds about so that there are few spots where the whole can be viewed. One of these shows not only the cañon itself, but the rainy mountain, Waialeale, and waterfalls far up on opposite cliffs. . . .

Waimea Cañon contains about twenty-five square miles, and is about a mile wide. The highest point on the rim is four thousand feet above the sea. Since the water is such a distance away, the full extent of the height is appreciated at once.

The vicinity of the cañon is deliciously green by reason of the tropic vegetation. Perhaps the most interesting plants in the collection are the common cactus, or prickly pear, and the olona plant, which is valued because of the fibre in the stem. Once each chief had an olona plantation of his own, whose product was used for the making of rope, seines, and fish nets. An indication of the value of the olona fibre is the fact that once upon a time it was used in place of money. Frequently taxes were paid with it.—JOHN T. FARIS, in "The Paradise of the Pacific."

Graciousness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Israelites of old were not unmindful of God's graciousness—they spoke of Him as "gracious and merciful"; and the Psalmist, inspired by the goodness of God, sang, "The Lord is gracious."

Graciousness was one of the tender qualities evidenced by Christ Jesus in his words and his deeds. With him, toward the receptive and needy, there was never the harsh glance or the abrupt word, but ever the winsome kindness which drew the sick, the troubled, the sinning, the sorrowing to him for healing.

How clearly was this quality shown by the beloved Master when his disciples sought to rebuke those who had brought the little children to him! It was the graciousness of his love which enabled him to welcome the little ones, and to say, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Again, his graciousness of manner encouraged the sinning woman who in humility and repentance sought his presence; and it led him to say to another woman who, fearful and trembling, acknowledged that she had touched the border of his garment, "Daughter, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole." How vitally necessary it is today that each and every one should strive to evidence this divine quality of graciousness, so that we may never by haste, abruptness, or lack of cordiality rebuff one in need of comfort and compassion!

In the light of Christian Science we learn that graciousness is a Godlike quality, and to the extent that we live it in our daily contacts with others, we are reflecting God. Christian Science also teaches us that God sees the children of His creation as perfect and good; and as we endeavor to see one another as in reality spiritual, we shall naturally express more of graciousness and mercy to each other.

Earnest study given to this quality brought to a Christian Scientist a clear and beautiful lesson. Her daily work brought her in contact with many people whom it was necessary to interview. Many times it seemed difficult to be gracious and charitable to those who appeared to be abrupt, impatient, and irritable. As a result, her work oftentimes was unpleasant and discordant. Realizing that this inharmonious condition needed correcting in her own thinking, she made prayerful study of a loved hymn, one stanza of which reads,

"Gracious spirit, dwell with me;
I myself would gracious be,
And, with words that help and heal,
Would Thy life in mine reveal;
And with actions bold and meek
Christ's own gracious spirit speak."

"Would Thy life in mine reveal"! These words prayerfully pondered, became a daily inspiration. Soon this student was able to behold in some measure the child of God in the place of the impatient and discourteous person. And in the degree that she sought to live the truth of the words, "Christ's own gracious spirit speak," she realized a greater sense of harmony. Her daily work responded rapidly to her changed viewpoint, and it became a joy to greet each entrant into the office. Many times someone who had seemed to manifest qualities unlike the loving child of God, softened and warmed to the graciousness and friendliness expressed by the student, and thanked her for her consideration and courtesy. As a result, a happy, congenial atmosphere prevailed in that office.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 39) are recorded certain words written as a tribute to Mrs. Eddy: "We remember her graciousness and dignity. We recall the harmonious tones of her gentle voice. Our hearts were thrilled by her compassion, and the memory lives with us." The example given us by our great Teacher, Christ Jesus, and by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is an inspiration to us all to cultivate that winsome graciousness which will enable us, wherever our work may take us, to welcome the weary, the hopeless, and the discouraged. To those who feel this reflected graciousness come renewed hope and assurance; and to ourselves, the consciousness of joy in reflecting God.

Let us remember the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 155 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Sacrifice self to bless one another, even as God has blessed you. Forget self in laboring for mankind; then will you woo the weary wanderer to your door, win the pilgrim and stranger to your church, and find access to the heart of humanity."

Tall Weeds

He was just five, and he had always lived where prairies stretch far to the west and out of sight, with not a tree to break the long green distances. At last there came a time when, in a fine new suit, with shoes that shone, and a jaunty cap set on his curls, clinging to his mother's hand, he took the train for the old Wisconsin woods. There was such wonder on the way, and he must watch the world go by, and trains would go so very fast, he had no time to talk of things. But when at last he left the train, and found Grandfather waiting with a team of shining bays, and a buggy with a shining top, and when they went so slowly through cathedral trees whose tops were close against the sky, that there was time to talk, he said, with a quick intake of breath, and wonder eyes, "Grandpa, I never knew weeds grew so tall."

Bringing in the Hay

The glare of the sun on the hard, steep road,
The scent of the sun-dried hay;
A slow-moving team, with its loose-flung load,
Which trails on the dusty way.

It is home by the road in the noonday heat;
The Clydesdales are slow but strong;
The sound of the beat of their iron-shod feet
In time to a murmured song.

The switch of their tails, as they deeply breathe
And flicker their nostrils wide;
The sprays of the heather their necks bewreathe,
Uptossed with a conscious pride.

* * *

At home at long last, and the day's work done;
The teamster is standing by;
They whinny their joy for the goal is won
In the hush of the twilight sky.

He walks in between them and slaps their sides,
And lingers that he may get
The feel of the ripple beneath their hides,
All stained with their toil-grimed sweat.

So horses and man, at the long day's end,
In wordless but heartfelt ways,
Express to each other, as friend to friend,
Their mutual love and praise.

DONALD BAIN.

Autumn's Tenderness

Later in the season nature's tenderness waxes stronger. It is impossible not to be fond of our mother now; for she is so fond of us! At other periods she does not make this impression on me, or only at rare intervals; but in these genial days of autumn, when she has perfected her harvests and accomplished every needful thing that was given her to do, then she overflows with a blessed superfluity of love. She has leisure to caress her children now. . . . A blessing is flung abroad and scattered far and wide over the earth, to be gathered up by all who choose. I recline upon the still unwithered grass and whisper to myself, "O perfect day! O beautiful world! O beneficent God!" And it is the promise of a blessed eternity; for our Creator would never have made such lovely days and have given us the deep hearts to enjoy them, above and beyond all thought, unless we were meant to be immortal. This sunshine is the golden pledge thereof. It beams through the gates of paradise and shows us glimpses far inward. —HAWTHORNE, in "Mosses From an Old Manse."

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Fashions and Dressmaking

The Pendulum Swings Back

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris

IF THE familiar saying that feminine fashions run in cycles of seven years needed to be proven, the proof is certainly to be found in a study of the modes which will be worn in the coming autumn and winter. It was in 1922 that the waistline started on its downward path, and it has remained below the normal level ever since until, finally, after the expiration of the allotted seven years, it once more resumes its natural position.

It was seven years ago, also, that the skirt began to soar upward and, having likewise run its seven years' course, it is gradually descending again, although this change is less radical than that of the waistline. The dressmakers realize that the dressmakers of the present day and generation cannot suddenly be forced back into even ankle-length skirts after experiencing the freedom of the shorter ones and, therefore, the change from knee to ankle length must be brought about by easy stages. The writer seriously doubts, however, if the modern woman will ever accept the really long skirt for either the day or evening. It is impossible in the sports costume for golf, tennis or for driving one's own car, and it is quite as impractical for the evening frock, for the dances of the present day require more freedom than did the slow, gliding waltzes of former times. It is possible that the really long skirt may be worn at afternoon functions, but it is probable that even this will not be accomplished without a struggle.

The high waistline and the skirt, which is at least two or three inches longer than that of last season, have already been so universally adopted by fashionable women that a frock which was made six months ago, with the belt at the hipline and the skirt just covering the knees, looks decidedly démodée.

Adjusting the New Silhouette

When it was first broached, women were a bit skeptical about the adoption of the higher waistline, but in the hands of the clever Parisian designers, whose business it is to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb," this has not proved an unbecoming feature even to the woman of matronly proportions. In the first place, the higher waistline does not mean a revival of the hour-glass figure of the '90s. Far from it! The narrow belt which marks the position of the waist is not pulled tightly around the figure—it is loose and comfortable and the tight yoke of the skirt, which fits snugly about the hips, prevents any appearance of bulging below the belt.

While this narrow belt, which is almost invariably of the color of the frock, and, in many cases, of the same material, is worn with many of the new frocks designed both for afternoon and evening, there are also many models in which the waistline is indicated by a slight blousing, or a little pinching-in of the bodice, or by a clever arrangement of encrusted bands or lines of tucking which suggest, rather than feature, its new position. The princess type of frock, which is also seen in all of the best houses, is particularly becoming to the larger woman, for this follows the natural lines of the figure. As a rule, the skirts of these princess gowns are longer than those which have belts, and this added length gives a long graceful line to the figure.

Among the most distinguished evening gowns seen in Paris collections are those designed by Madeleine Vionnet, of shimmering black velvet built on princess lines and perfectly plain, without any form of decoration, but perfect in cut, with semifitting bodices, slim hiplines, and gracefully drooping skirts.

The new silhouette has been written about at this length to stress the fact that it is not something which the Parisian designers are endeavoring to launch, but an accomplished fact, which has been definitely adopted as the foundation of the modes for the coming season.

The vogue of the shorter coat, replacing that which reached to the edge of the skirt, is a blessing for the woman of restricted means who is obliged to wear her last year's costume, for the lengthening of the skirt of her dress lifts above it the bottom of the coat, making it into the three-quarters or seven-eighths length which fashion prescribes. These shorter coats are shown by all the leading houses for general street wear, but in the case of the "dressier" afternoon ensemble, when the coat is of broadcloth, duvetyn or velvet, it is usually made with a slight flare at the sides or front, and it reaches to the edge of the skirt.

Brown and green are the outstanding colors for the daytime costumes for the new season. Among the browns there is a warm chestnut tint which is very popular, and chocolat-au-lait is another favorite. Old-fashioned seal brown is used both for the long coat (usually with collar and cuffs of beige fox or shaded brown astrakhan) and for the frock which is worn under it, which generally has a collar or fichu and cuffs of beige georgette or lace.

Among the greens are the deep, old-fashioned bottle-green, which is a prime favorite for the street ensemble; hunter's, Lincoln and moss-green, and occasionally one still sees the grayish tint which is called reseda (mignonette), which is always becoming and essentially "ladylike." Lucien Lelong is using a lovely bluish-green, which is exclusively his own, for ensembles for the afternoon and evening, and this in soft chiffon velvet is particularly attractive.

Patou's new colors are two shades of what he calls "dahlia," a deep purplish red in the darker tint and an indescribable reddish mauve for the lighter. Evening gowns of the darker shade in chiffon and georgette with long draperies that really trail on the floor are one of the sensations of the season. He also uses the same rich dark color for afternoon frocks of crêpe marocain or crêpe satin in place of black.

The New Reds

The darker shades of red, which in the United States are called garnet, are used, albeit in a lesser degree than last winter, by several of the best houses for daytime frocks and coats, and the light geranium or lacquer-red, as well as an even lighter and a bit yellower shade, which is appropriately known as "postage stamp" red, are often seen in georgette or velvet for evening gowns. The shade which is called "raisin," which is especially sponsored by Worth, a reddish plum color which is almost brown, is also used by several of the other great designers.

A light, bright shade of blue with a wonderful purple tint in the shadows of the folds, which the French call "royal blue," is an extremely popular color for dinner and evening gowns, and is also often used for the street or afternoon frock designed to be worn under the long coat of fur, or velvet, or cloth, which is usually lined with the same bright color.

Black remains the color par excellence for the real Parisian, and there are always charming costumes of this somber hue in all the new collections. Mme. Lanvin has any number of smart black frocks, the majority of which have a touch of bright jade-green or white at the neck and wrists; in several models this color contrast forms the lower part of the long, tight sleeve. Madeleine Vionet uses black in crêpe-romain or crêpe-marocain or satin unrelieved by any color for afternoon frocks, which are beautifully cut on simple lines, the majority being of the princess type.

The Blouse Again in Favor

By ALIDA VREELAND

New York

FOR several years the blouse was allowed to slip quite unnoticed from its place in the feminine costume. One- and two-piece dresses and slip-on sweaters for a time seemed to preclude any necessity for a blouse worthy of attention. Occasionally it appeared in the guise of a single- or double-breasted vest of silk or piqué, but this was seldom worn without a jacket or a cardigan. Today, however, sees accomplished a counter action of considerable proportions, for the blouse has returned to its original position of importance. Propelled by the impetus which all garments of a highly feminine genre have received in the last season, the separate blouse now claims the attention of every woman who prides herself on a wardrobe complete and up-to-date.

Simulating the blouse in effect although fashioned to be worn with a coat are the little sleeveless gilets of fine sheer batiste. Because the neck and front are the only portions visible, interest centers here in the form of ruffles and revers. On some the ruffle, edged with net or lace, is carried around the neck. Others have a shallow collar and dainty revers with frills falling softly down the front.

Puckered Seams

The blouse illustrated cites an instance of the continued emphasis which designers are placing on the back. This is a new fall model developed in eggshell satin. Tucks in sunray pattern diverge from the neckline with the same movement repeated in the snugly-fitting hipband and in the tucked bow cuffs. Eggshell tones, by the way, will hold a foremost position in the blouse color range for the coming season. Interchanging with blouses of other tones for variety, they present an important note in the fall jacket ensemble of transparent velvet.

Rose-beige in satin or crêpe-de-chine, warmer in tone than the eggshell, is also a strong factor in blouse colors. The cape theme was stressed in one of these, with a deep-set yoke worked low on the shoulders and stitched deep in the back and front with a tailored button closing.

Puckered seams producing many of the charming soft-fitted effects in the newer gowns are being employed to the same end on many of the satin blouses. With a silk suit a blouse of this type was shown, the entire front being puckered into a narrow band in the front finished with buttons and a soft jabot collar.

This pucker treatment was also used on the fitted hip band of a satin overblouse, the puckered section, introduced below the waistline, was seamed into the wide hipband a little to the right and left of the center. Tucked shoulders, a collarless V-neck and a jabot were its other distinguishing features.

Up and down tucked effects are increasingly favored as ways and means to achieve hip snugness. A blouse adopting this method displayed added interest in a very deep collar coming to a point low in the back.

This Blouse Illustrates the Emphasis Which Designers Are Placing on the Back. Sunray Tucks Diverge From the Neckline and This Movement Is Repeated in the Hipband and Cuffs.

Panne and Metallic Fabrics

With the accent which blouses place on contrast in fabric and material for the fall costume, a vogue for panne velvet blouses is being sponsored. Their satiny sheen in contrast to the upstanding pile of the transparent velvet is counted upon to attract much attention. Nothing more elegant or dignified can be visualized for fashionable restaurant wear than the suit of black with the rich contrast of a rose beige or eggshell velvet blouse.

Metallics are counted upon to repeat their appeal. This time, however, fabrics of a still softer nature are promised. More sheer and almost meshlike in quality, these blouses are simply and softly fashioned with bow or tied closing and delicately molded waistlines. Chiffons embroidered with metallic threads provide another dainty and colorful contrast in the afternoon jacket costume. In most cases these dressy suits seem to have buttonless jackets with the blouse, of the same material as the ensemble.

Sweater Trends

The luxurious trend in blouses has, of course, affected the separate sweater modes, and, although the sweater is fundamentally considered a sports feature, it is becoming more and more "dressed up." Lacy weaves interwoven with the simpler meshes are producing many charming effects among them. A blue silk sweater carried a checked pattern in lace for several rows around the waist and diagonally up one side as well as on the outside of the sleeves.

It is noticeable that the blatant modernistic themes which for one season so completely dominated sweater styles have tempered down considerably so that now there remain few styles which one would hesitate to wear. In a circular lacy weave one sweater betrayed its modernistic heredity by breaking irregularly from beige into tan and then into deep brown shades of wool.

Nautical notes so successfully introduced in the spring continue their appeal in both blouses and sweaters. A gray angora sweater displayed a sailboat on the left side below the waistline appliquéd with gayly colored silk, while stripes adorned the V-neck and cuffs.

The Rain Signals for Gayety

WEATHERPROOFED garments are being shown in models other than the familiar raincoat. One of these is a two-piece suit consisting of a wrap-around skirt and three-quarter-length coat. The skirt, which buttons at the side, may be worn protectively over another skirt, when so desired. It is finished with a smartly cut belt and buttoned tab matching the side closing. The coat is lined and faced with a lighter shade. This model is most popular in brown and beige combinations and the fabric is a soft jersey that gives no visible sign of its weatherproof qualities.

For Sports Wear

Another novelty, that originated with a famous French couturier, is a cape of weatherproofed crêpe in tiny black-and-white check design with a loosely draped hood that hangs, cape-fashion, over the shoulders but can be drawn up over the hat in case of a sudden shower. It is lined with soft while woolen, making the cape sufficiently dainty to wear over light dresses in case of emergency. Such a garment is suitable for spectator sports wear or on the college campus.

Shaped along the new princess lines is a raincoat developed in brown Japanese silk, with bright red satin collar and cuffs. It is belted in the back, and has a double-breasted side, closing with buttons of the red satin. This is a decidedly trim, jaunty model, far removed from the usual idea of a utilitarian storm garment.

A weatherproofed ensemble, consisting of coat, umbrella and hat of green moiré is another novelty of foreign origin. The coat is slightly fitted at the normal waistline and belted snugly, closing with an ornamental buckle to match the buttons. The hat is a well-millinered little cloche.

Other rain ensembles are of cravenette with cape and scarf effects, as well as in rubberized shantung and in crêpe-de-chine. Most of these come in a wide range of colors, especially in the gay reds, greens and bright blues. It is possible to match most of these garments in a waterproof hand bag and manufacturers have found that this detail has added considerably to the popularity of the rainy-day ensemble, which previously had been limited to hat, umbrella and rubber oxfords or sandals.

Fancy linings, with woven designs running down the center back and also effectively shown at both sides of the front when the garment is thrown open, are used as another means for introducing color contrast that may be repeated in other units of the ensemble. All these raincoats, being of double textured fabric, give no hint of their actual purpose, but masquerade as smart topcoats suited to general sports wear and for sunshine as well as rain.

Novel Details

Fancy velvets and velveteens, checked, moiré outlined and brocaded, are especially featured at this season, though jerseys, tweeds, coverts and gabardines are reported as having equally large sales because of their all-season adaptability. In the styling of these garments there is not so much change as in the details expressed in novel belts and closings, little pockets and scarf ends that may be wrapped snugly about the neck and allowed to hang down the back.

With all this obvious trend toward modernism in weatherproof apparel, the practical has not been sacrified to the picturesque, for some of the garments carry a one-year guarantee of service and others are warranted to clean satisfactorily.

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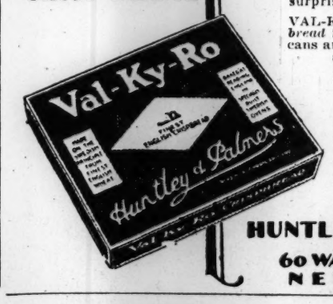

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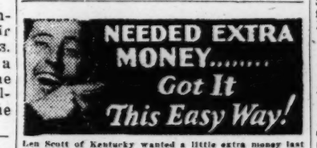

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BANKS WARNED TOO MUCH LENT ON SECURITIES

Bankers Hear Duty Is to Dam Flow of Money to the Stock Market

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The credit situation, center of interest in the thought of America's millions of investors as well as financial leaders, was brought before the convention of the American Bankers' Association in the opening address of Craig B. Hazlewood, of Chicago, president.

His flat declaration that the real responsibility of the banker is to see that not too large a proportion of the country's credit goes into the stock market caused a stir among the delegates.

"It is definitely known," he said, "that many of our banks, and especially some institutions in our larger cities, have increased their loans on collateral securities to peaks never before attained. Some of them are overloaned—in some cases they are borrowers, and in some cases even they are not borrowers; they have exhausted their secondary reserves.

"I know of a considerable number of large city banks whose only recourse to met new and extraordinary demands for withdrawal of deposits, aside from calling customers' loans, would be borrowing at the Federal Reserve Bank."

This condition, said Mr. Hazlewood, has led many banks to refuse additional loans for carrying securities. Six per cent interest compared with an average of 5 per cent, reflects added demand for stock market credit in addition to the usual fall commercial demands.

"However," he added, "business appears to have adjusted itself to the higher interest rate and is going ahead about as usual. Conservative minds in high financial circles are gravely alarmed over the volume of credit employed carrying security loans. Therefore banks should keep ample loaning power in reserve, each bank president seeing to it that his institution is at all times liquid."

He said he did not believe it the duty of the Federal Reserve system to assume full responsibility for the credit situation.

"The system helps to preserve a balance in the credit structure," he continued, "and in a tight money situation, such as faces the country today, a strong reserve is maintained sufficient to stand any extraordinary strain. This lends confidence to the ability of the Federal organization to meet any situation."

Convention activities of the Association of Bank Women began with a luncheon in honor of the delegates at the Western Women's Club.

Street Cars Paying Despite Bus Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY—Traction lines in cities of the United States have not been downed by the motorbuses, and although they feel the competition of the private motorcar to an increasing extent, their net revenues were the highest on record, the American Electric Railway Association, here for its annual convention, reported. With an optimistic view toward the future, electric railways this year are spending an average of $20,000,000 a month in betterments and improvements, the operators announced.

Fares range from an average of 8 2-5 cents to a maximum of 10 cents in some cities and to a minimum of 5 cents elsewhere, the lower fares being offset, the association said, by public taxes which compensate for the smaller income to the operating companies.

A total of 16,000,000,000 passengers was carried in 1928, the association found, of which 1,000,000,000 were moved in buses owned by the streetcar companies. Although the operators stated that the industry was not "making money" in the sense that its earnings are a proper return upon the investment, they are, nevertheless, not operating at a loss. In 1928, the net earnings were at the rate of approximately $70,000,000 out of a gross return of $1,117,000,000.

European Standards Analyzed by Bader

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Peace between Europe and America would be assured by the solution of the economic problems of the two continents through a study of the economics of consumption, according to Prof. Louis A. Bader of the Department of Marketing of New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, who has just returned home from Europe.

Professor Bader made a study of marketing and economic conditions in the principal European countries and while in Berlin presented a paper on "An Economics of Consumption" before the International Convention of the Advertising Clubs of the World, which met in August.

"If this study of economic consumption is undertaken in an intensive manner," Professor Bader said, "there is little doubt in my mind that the standards of living in Europe as a whole would be improved and that this would pave the way for a welcoming of a United States of Europe by the American business man. It would mean better competition for the United States in world markets and, on the other hand, would offer better European markets."

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks, (000 omitted) follows:

	Sept.30,'29	Sept.23,'29
Silver and coin	103,900	128,900
Gold reserves	2,212,000	2,192,000
Bills of exch & chks	2,528,300	2,116,700
Other assets	651,000	594,700
Reichsbank circ	4,914,300	4,202,000
Bank rate	7½%	7½%

CHRYSLER CORP. EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Walter P. Chrysler, president of Chrysler Corporation, estimated earnings in the third quarter ended Sept. 30 were equal to $1.50 a share, showing the quarterly dividend earned twice over. Cash and marketable securities Sept. 30, after providing for payment of the dividend on that date were $57,452,142.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Acetol Prod	19	18½	19
1 Aero Industries	19	19	19
11 Adams Express	58⅞	58½	58½
2 Aero Sup B	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Ainsw'th M (2½A)	42	42	42
1 Air Invest	13	13	13
11 Allegheny Gas	13⅜	13½	13½
1 Alabama & G S pf	147	147	147
13 Allied Pow & Lt	71½	69¼	70
1 Allied P&L 1pf (5)	76½	76½	76½
5 Alpha Por Cem (3)	30	30	30
1 Alum Co Am	402	402	402
3 Alum Gds (1.20)	28¼	28¼	28¼
12 Am Chain	46⅞	44⅞	46⅞
2 Am Cit P&L A (3)	58	57	58
13 Am C P&L B(10.J)	41⅝	40¼	41
2 Am Colortype (3B)	35	35	35
16 Am C P A (.30A)	29	28½	28⅝
10 Am Com Pw war	8¼	8	8¼
4 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	¼	¼
2 Am Cyana A	52	52	52
15 Am Cyan B (1.60)	53⅜	52¼	52¼
1 Am Dept Stores	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
9 Am Equities	32¾	32¾	32¾
11 Am & Fgn Pw w	144	137¼	144
1 Am Gs & El (1A)	196	196	196
15 Am Invest B	34	32¼	34
8 Am Invest war	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5 Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
*2 Am Phenix (3)	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Am & Scott I(1.20)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 Am Solv & Chem	44	44	44
1 Atl Coast Fish	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Bell Tel Can rts	7¾	7¾	7¾
†50 Bell Tel Pa pf	118	118	118
1 Blauners	45	45	45
1 Blaw Knox	55½	55½	55½
2 Blaw Knox rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
†50 Bigelow Hart	94	94	94
20 Blue Ridge	17½	16¾	17
20 Blue R cvt pf	42⅝	42⅝	42½
5 Blumenthal	85	83½	83½
5 Brazil Tr & Lt	72⅞	71⅝	71⅝
2 Brill A	18	17⅞	17⅞
2 Brill B	8	7⅞	8
5 Brillo Mfg	22¾	22	22
2 British Celanese	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Budd Mfg	19½	19½	19½
4 Buff Niag&E Ppf	24½	24⅝	24⅝
2 Bulova Watch	37½	37⅝	37⅝
6 Burma Ltd	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1 Burco Inc	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Burco Inc pf	45	45	45
2 Burco Inc war	6⅜	6	6
4 Cable Radio Tube	12¾	12¼	12¼
2 Cable & Wire A	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 C A M Co vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 C A M Co pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4 Can Marc Wire	7⅛	7	7
1 Capital Admin A	67½	67½	67½
2 Carib Syn	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1 Carnation Milk	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
2 Celanese Corp A	29	29	29
12 Cent Atl States	14⅝	14	14⅝
7 Cent Pub Serv A	57	57	57
1 Cent South U rts	6	6	6
13 Cen States Elec	70½	69	69
3 Chain Stores Stock	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞
15 Chi Norwest rts	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1 Chief con	3	3	3
2 Charis Corp	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
150 Cities Service	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛
3 Cities Serv pf	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
16 Clark Equip	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
8 Cleve Tractor	26⅜	26½	26½
11 Cohn Hal&Marx	74⅜	74½	74⅜
15 Colgate Palmolive	80	79	79
2 Colombian Syn	⅝	⅝	⅝
12 Colon Oil	8	7⅜	7⅜
12 Columbia Picture	31¾	30⅝	31⅛
1 Columbus Auto P	25	25	25
13 Commercial Inv Tr	78½	76⅝	77½
†40 Comwealth Edison	350	335	350
12 Comwlth Ed rts	28¾	28⅛	28⅜
13 Com Solvents	63¾	62	63
34 Comwealth & So	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜
18 Com & So war	8¾	8⅜	8½
4 Com Util B	57⅜	56¼	57⅜
12 Comstock Tun n	⅛	⅛	⅛
8 Cons Aircraft	25	25	25
1 Cons Da Prod n	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Cons G&El Balt	136¼	136¼	136¼
13 Cons Gas Util A	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
15 Cons Instrument	16	15½	15½
1 Cons Laundry Cor	15	15	15
21 Continental Diam	35⅛	35	35
1 Cooper Bessemer	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
2 Cooper Besse pf	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 Copeland Prod A	11	11	11
13 Corron & Reynolds	39⅞	39½	39½
21 Corron & Rey pf	116⅞	116	116⅞
5 Cortez Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
11 Cosden Oil	94	93⅜	93⅜
13 Cream of Wheat	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
15 Creole Pet	8	7⅞	8
†25 Crocker & Wheeler	805	805	805
12 Crocker & Wh n	85⅛	83½	85⅛
1 Corno Mills	42½	42½	42½
1 Curtiss Flying	15	15	15
2 Curtiss Light	28½	28½	28½
1 Curtiss Wright war	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Darby Pet	11½	11⅝	11½
1 Davega Inc	35	35	35
2 Dayton Airplane	16	16	16
†50 Deere & Co	615	615	615
11 De Forest Radio	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
11 Derby Oil	6½	6¼	6¼
24 Detroit Aircraft	15½	15	15
4 Dixie Gas Util	26¾	26	26
3 Doehler Die-Cast	33⅛	33¼	33¼
11 Douglas Aircraft	7	26⅞	26⅞
11 Dubilier Condenser	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
4 Durant Mot	8	7⅝	7⅝
18 Earl Radio	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
4 Eastern G&Fuel	50⅜	49¼	49¼
21 East States Pow B	57	55½	57
18 Eisler Elec	28¼	28	28¼
48 El Bond & Share	169	166¼	168½
1 ElBond & Share pf	105	105	105
11 Electric Invest	268	256½	268
21 El Pow Assoc	84	82	83½
21 El Pow Assoc A	79	77	79
11 El P & Lt opt war	47⅛	45¼	47⅛
28 El Share	46⅞	44⅝	44⅝
4 Electric Share pf	117	116¼	116¼
15 Empire Pow	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛
1 Empire Pub Ser A	30¼	30½	30½
1 Evans Wallo Lead	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Fajardo Sugar	81	80	80
17 Falcon Lead Min	¼	¼	¼
2 Fandango Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Fed Screw	65	64	64
1 Fiat Corp	21½	21½	21½
12 Fiat deb rts	4⅝	4½	4½
42 Financial Inv	29½	28⅞	29½
3 Fokker Aircraft	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2 Ford Motor Can A	38¼	37	38¼
4 Ford Motor France	10½	10⅛	10¼
15 Ford Mo Ltd	17¼	17	17
11 Foremost Dairy	19	18½	18½
8 Forhan Co A	32	22¾	33
1 Fourth Natl Inv	52½	52½	52½
2 Fox Theatre A	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛
11 Garlock Pack	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛
1 Gen Bak new	6	6	6
1 Gen Bak pf	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
21 Gen Elec Eng rcts	12⅞	12¾	12¾
17 Gen G & El NA	21	20¾	20⅞
1 Gen Ind Alco	29	29	29
1 Gen Ldy Mach	20	20	20
1 Gen Print Ink	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
18 Gen Realty & U	30⅝	30¼	30½
18 Gen R & U pf	116¼	116¼	116¼
28 Gen Theatr e	61⅜	60	61
1 Gilbert Co pf	45	45	45
15 Globe Underwrit	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Gold Coin	⅝	⅝	⅝
11 Gold Seal Elec	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝
4 Golden Ctr Min	7	7	7
23 Goldman Sachs	108½	107	107⅛
2 Gorham Inc pf	44	44	44
2 Greenfield T&D	20	20	20
4 Gt Lakes D pd	92½	91½	91¾
2 Grocery Store Pr	15½	15½	15½
4 Ground Grip	45	45	45
1 Guardian Fire	83	83	83
8 Gulf O Corp Pa	190⅛	190	190
8 Haygart Corp	71½	69⅝	71
1 Hecla Min (1)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Helena Rubinstein	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 Hires Co (2)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
18 Homaokla Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Horn & Hardart	102	102	102
4 Houston Gulf Gas	19⅝	19½	19½
8 Hudson Bay M&S	16⅝	16	16
4 Humble O&R (2B)	115¼	115⅛	115⅛
8 Hydro Elec	77¼	76	77
8 Hygrade Food	27⅛	27	27⅛
2 Imp Oil C new(½)	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 Insull Util	107¾	105⅝	107
1 Insull Util 2pf	101	100¼	101
2 Insur Sec (1.40)	27½	27½	27½
8 Insurance Shares	22	21½	21½
3 Intercoast Trade	31	31	31
4 Inter Pet (.37½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
18 Internat Pet(.37½)	27⅜	26½	27
8 Internat Sup rts	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Int Equity con pf	487⅜	483⅜	487⅜
4 Int Superpw (1A)	81⅝	79⅝	79⅝
4 Inter Utilities B	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Interstate Equities	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
6 Interst Equit ctfs	64½	63½	64½
2 Irving Air Ch (2)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
8 Ital Superpow	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞
4 Ital Superp deb rts	17⅜	16¼	16¼
1 Klein Co pf	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Kolster Brandes	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Lefcourt R n (1.60)	21	21	21
2 Leonard Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8 Lehman Corp	116¼	115	115
14 Lily Tulip Cup	22½	22¼	22¼
1 Loew's deb	30	30	30
1 Lone Star G n (.80)	67⅜	65	65
1 Long Is Lt (.40)	76½	76½	76½
8 Louisiana L&P	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2 MacMarr Stores	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
2 Mapes Con	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
48 Mason Val Mines	2	2	2
3 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 May Flower Assoc	99¼	98½	98½
2 Mesabi Iron	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Merritt Ch G Scott	28½	28⅛	28⅛
18 Memphis Nat Gas	23⅜	23	23¼
4 Metal & Min	18½	18	18¼
1 Mex Ohio	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
1 Middle West Util	461	461	461
38 Mid West Util n	47¼	46¼	47
3 Midland Roy pf	25	25	25
2 Midwest rts	64	63⅞	64
1 Miller & Sons	50	50	50
8 Mo Kas Pine Line	32½	32¼	32⅛
1 Mohawk Mining	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
11 Nat Amer Co	17⅞	17½	17⅜
4 Nat Aviation	38	38	38
8 Nat Invest n	55	54½	54½
8 Nat Fam Stores	28⅞	25½	25½
8 Nat Fuel & Gas	40¾	36½	37½
1 Nat Rub Mach	27	27	27
3 Nat Sugar Ref NJ	38	38	38
1 Nat Trans	20¾	20¾	20¾
4 Nat Union Radio	29½	29½	29½
1 Nauheim Pharm	3½	3½	3½
Nauheim Pharm pf	10½	10½	10½
1 Nelson Corp	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Neptune Meter	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
†50 New Eng Pw pf	89	89	89
2 N Orleans Gt Nor	21	21	21
6 Newport Co	49¾	49	49¾
†50 NY Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	100	100
3 NY Inv war	15⅞	15	15
4 N York Investors	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
1 N Y Petroleum	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 NY Tel 6¼% pf	113¼	113¼	113¼
105 Niagara Hud Pw	23⅜	22⅞	23
5 Niagara Hud PA w	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
3 Niagara Hud PB w	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Niagara Shares	58¼	58¼	58⅛
2 Nipissing Mines	2	2	2
1 Noma Elec	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
16 Noranda Mines	51⅜	48⅛	49⅛
4 No Am Aviation	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
1 NoAUtilSec1pf(6)	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 No Cen Tex (.60)	12⅛	12	12
4 No Stat Pw A (8)	276¼	276	276⅛
2 Novadel Agene (2)	24	24	24
2 Ohio Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Oil Stocks'A'(½A)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Orange Crush (1½)	30	29	30
2 Outboard'A' (1.80)	17½	17½	17½
3 PacG&Elstpf(1½)	26	26	26
1 Pandem Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12 Pantepec Oil Vens	4⅜	4⅜	4½
1 ParamountC (2.40)	17½	17½	17½
†20 Penney A pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
15 Pennroad Corp	23¼	22⅝	23¼
2 PeoplsLPwA(2.40)	50	50	50
8 Pet Co Amer	25⅜	25	25
3 Perryman El	19½	19¼	19¼
1 Philippe(L)B(1)	36	36	36
2 Pierce Gov (1½)	22⅞	22½	22⅞
19 Pilot Radio (1.20)	22⅜	22	22
†50 Pittsburgh Stl Co	100	100	100
5 Pitney B nw (.20)	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
3 Pitts L Er Ry (5)	142	141¼	141¼
2 Polymet Mfg (3B)	34	34	34
12 Powd & Alex (3½)	107	101	107
7 Prince Wh pf (3)	46½	46¼	46¼
3 Prince & Whitely	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
1 Premier Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6 Prudential Invest	35⅜	35	35⅜
1 Pyrene (.80)	8¾	8¼	8¼
5 Radio Products	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
3 Rainbow L Pr A	39	38¼	38¼
5 Rainbow L Pr B	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Reliable Stores	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
2 Reliance Bronze	21⅝	21½	21⅝
4 Reliance Manage	53½	51	52
1 Reeptti Candy	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Reynolds Bros	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
5 Rike & Kumler Co	41¾	41	41
2 Rochester C Pow	40	40	40
2 Rockld L&P tr ctf	32⅞	32½	32½
2 Rolls Royce Ltd	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3 Roosevelt Field	7⅞	6½	7⅜
15 St Regis Paper nw	35⅛	34½	35⅜
4 St Regis Paper rts	2½	2¼	2⅜
1 Schutter & John A	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1 Segal Lock	12¼	12¼	12⅜
6 Selected Indus	22⅝	22½	22½
4 Sel Indus 2d pd	98	98	98
1 Selfridge Pr Stor	3½	3½	3½
3 Sentry Saf Cont	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
2 Sharpe & Dohme	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Shenandoah	29½	29⅞	29½
6 Shenandoah pf	48⅜	48	48¼
4 Silica Gel vtc	29⅞	28¼	28¼
†20 Singer Mfg	505	501	501
3 Sisto Financial	53	53	53
9 Sonora Prod	3⅝	3⅜	3½
4 So Cal Ed A pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 So Cal Ed C pf	23½	23½	23½
1 So Cities Util A	85	85	85
6 Southern Corp	17¾	17¼	17¼
2 So Cit Util pf	85⅞	84	85⅞
3 Southland Royalty	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Sou'west Dairies	24	24	24
3 Sou'west Gas Util	15	14⅝	14⅝
7 Sou'west Stores	2⅞	2	2⅛
1 Span & Gen Corp	2½	2½	2½
2 Standard Motors	2¼	2¼	2¼
36 Stand Oil Ind	53½	52⅝	53
2 Stand Oil Kas	25	24⅝	25
27 Stand Oil Ky	4¼	43	43½
1 Stand O Ohio	112	112	112
2 Stand Pow & Lt	155	153¼	155
3 Starrett Corp	41¾	41½	41½
1 Stein Co	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
3 Starrett Corp pf	51¼	51	51
2 Sterchi Bros	31	30⅜	31
1 Strauss Roth St	24½	24½	24½
1 Struthers W T	26½	26⅛	26⅛
2 Stromberg Carls	32¼	32	32¼
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	11½	11⅛	11⅛
†50 Superheater	249	240	240
2 Taggart Corp	39¾	39	39¾
6 Tampa El	98⅜	97¼	97½
6 Teck H Gold	5⅜	5¼	5¼
1 Thermoid Co	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5 Thomp Star pf	41	41	41
5 Transam Corp	165⅜	165	165⅜
18 Transam Cp new	66⅞	65½	65½
1 Trans Air Trans	18½	18½	18½
5 Trans LD Pic	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Tri Cont All ctfs	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
17 Tri Cont Corp	43	41¾	42⅛
3 Tri Util	57¼	56½	57¼
6 Trunz Pork Stor	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛
15 United Carb rts	9¼	8⅞	9
2 Un Carr Fastener	21	21	21
1 Un Chem pts pf	39	39	39
32 United Corp war	40⅛	38½	40
6 United Elec Service	17⅝	17	17
2 United Reprod B	7½	7½	7½
38 United Gas	45¼	44⅜	45
10 Unit Gas Imp	262	256	262
231 Un Gas Imp rts	3¼	3⅛	3¼
28 Un Lt&Pow A	52½	51⅝	51⅝
2 Un Lt&P conv pf	115	115	115
2 US&Int Sec2d pd	86¼	86⅜	86⅛
1 U S Finish	40	40	40
2 U S Foil B	57½	57½	57½
1 U S Gypsum	83¼	83¼	83¼
11 U S Lines pf	17½	17½	17½
2 U S Shares Fin	17	17	17
5 Utah Apex Mining	3	2⅞	3
21 Utility Equities	34½	34¼	34¼
12 Util P&Lt	31	30¾	30¾
13 Util & Indust	51	49⅜	51
7 Util & Ind pf	51¾	51½	51½
2 Vacuum Oil	122½	121⅜	122½
3 Vick Finance	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Vogt Mfg Co	13⅜	13¼	13¼
4 Watson (JW) Co	3	3	3
1 Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 West Air Expr	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
10 Wil-Low Cafet	13⅞	12¾	13⅞
2 Wil-Low Cafet pf	35	34¾	34¾
1 Winter Benjamin	11¼	11⅛	11⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS

27 Alum Corp 5s'52	100	100	100
2 Am C'with P 6s'49	176¾	176½	176¾
12 Am G&E 5s'28	91½	91¾	91½
10 Am Roll M 5s'48	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Asso G&E 5¼s'77	133½	133½	133½
10 Asso G&E 4½s'48	133¼	133¼	133¼
2 As G&E 4½s'48ww	191¼	191½	191½
5 Atlas Plyd 5½s'43	90½	90	90
6 Beacon O 6s'36ww	120	120	120
6 Bell Tel C 5sA'55	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Bell Tel C 5sB'55	99½	99½	99½
1 Cent St El 5s'48	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 Cities Ser 5s'66	82¾	82¾	82¼
4 Cities S G P 6s'43	92¾	92¾	92¾
26 Chic N W 4¾s'49	107	106¾	106¾
46 Cent St El 5¼s'54	97⅜	97	97
1 Com Larab 6s '41	76½	76½	76½
4 Cont Gas&E 5s'58	92½	92½	92½
14 Cont O 5¼s '37	93	93	93
2 Cudahy P 5s '46	98½	98	98
1 Det Int B 6½s '52	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
8 Emp O&R 5½s '42	87	86⅞	86⅞
4 Fisb M 5s '42	94½	94½	94½
3 Firestone T 5s '42	92	92	92
2 Fla P&L 5s '54	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Gatineau P 5s '56	92½	92½	92½
1 Gen In Al 6½s '44	100	100	100
15 Gen Th Eq 6s '54	149	145½	145¼
4 Ga Pow 5s '67	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Gdyr T&R 5½s'31	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Grd Grip 6s '44	101	101	101
7 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	99	99	99
1 Gulf St U 5s '56	93	93	93
4 Hous GG 6½s '43	77	77	77
1 Hous GG 6s '43	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
1 Hygrade F 6s '49	99½	99½	99½
5 Inland U 6s '39	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
11 Indep Oil 6s '39	106	105½	106
12 Indnpls P&L 5s'57	95¼	95	95¼
20 Int Pow S 7s '57	94¾	94½	94½
2 Lehi PS6s A2026	102	102	102
5 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	102	102	102
10 Mani P 5½s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
11 Mem NG 6s '43	100⅝	100	100⅞
2 Mil G&E 4½s '67	95	94¾	94¾
10 Miss R Fuel 6s'44	110	110	110
1 MunsnStm 6½s'37	115½	115½	115½
7 Narragansett 5s'57	97	96½	96½
2 NPow&Lt 6s 2026	102⅛	102	102
5 Nat Pub Ser 5s'78	75	75	75
1 N E Gas&El 5s'48	86	86	86
15 NYPow&Lt 4½s'67	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 NiagFallsPw 6s'50	105	105	105
1 Phila El 5½s'72	104	104	104
2 Poor & Co 6s '39	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3 Reliance Ma 5s'54	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Roch Cen Pw 5s'53	77⅞	76	77⅞
3 Servel Inc 5s'48 nw	73	73	73
3 SEP & L 6s 2025

HIGH-PRICED SPECIALTIES IN LIMELIGHT

More Cheerful Sentiment in Stock Market—Some Issues Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Passing of the month-end credit stringency, signalized by the drop from 9 to 7 per cent in call money, stimulated the recovery of prices in today's stock market.

Some irregularity developed during the morning as waves of selling, presumably set in motion by bear operators to test recent resistance points, swept through the market, but there was little evidence of any widespread forced liquidation.

While considerable difference of opinion still exists as to the future course of prices, most of the leading commission houses advised their customers today that the market was entitled to at least a technical rally after nearly three weeks of almost steadily declining prices which have cut down market values from 10 to 20 per cent in many of the leading issues. Subsidence of foreign selling was an encouraging factor.

Iron Age reported a marked falling off in the automotive demand for steel, due in part to the preparation of manufacturers of low priced cars for changes in models, but again emphasized the heavy railroad demand. Car loadings for the week ended Sept. 21 showed substantial increases over the corresponding weeks of 1928 and 1927, and the previous week. A further substantial drop in the daily average of crude oil production also was hailed as a bullish factor.

High priced specialties rebounded in rather spectacular fashion on the lifting of selling pressure. J. I. Case and Foster Wheeler preferred each jumped 15 points, and Columbian Carbon soared 13¼ to a new high record at 303. Standard Gas & Electric, which dropped more than 20 points yesterday, rallied 11.

Closing Tone Strong

Westinghouse Electric common and first preferred, Commercial Solvents, Gillette Safety Razor, Timken Roller Bearing, General Electric, National Biscuit, Ludlum Steel, and A. M. Byers sold 5 to 10 points higher.

United States Steel common, Pullman, International Harvester, American & Foreign Power, United States Industrial Alcohol and New York Central were among the many issues to rally 3 to 4 points. Myer & Bros. crossed 67 to a new high record.

There were a few soft spots, Studebaker, International Combustion, National Bellas Hess and Youngstown Sheet & Tube sagged 2¼ to 7¼ points to new low records for the year. Midland Steel Products preferred broke 28¾.

Large buying orders for Standard Oil and Royal Dutch issues featured the final hour's trading, and a number of high-priced stocks made large advances.

Commercial Solvents rose 22 points, National Lead 11, Eastman Kodak 10, and Detroit Edison and Timken Roller Bearing 8 each.

The closing tone was strong. Total sales approximated 3,400,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, sterling cables being quoted a shade lower at $4.86 7-32.

Bonds Are Irregular

Irregularity marked the course of bonds in today's early trading. Convertibles and other stock feature obligations showed a liberal mixture of gains and losses, but the changes were small.

A few prime investment issues, of which the current floating supply has been sharply curtailed, displayed some of the wide price movements characteristic of the current thin market. Noteworthy examples were a rise of 5 points in New York & Harlem Railroad 3½s, and a 3½-point recession in New York Central 3½s, the latter losing yesterday's gain. Both changes occurred on the exchange of only two or three bonds.

Convertibles showing a degree of strength included the American and the International Telephone 4½s and American International 5½s. Allegheny Corporation 5s, Atchison 4½s and Commercial Investment Trust 5½s sagged. Remington Rand 5½s, with warrants, were under accumulation at quotations slightly below their year's high.

Changes in the industrial and utility groups, as well as in the carriers, were of unimportant proportions. United States Government securities assumed a steadier appearance on somewhat better dealings.

The Canadian National Railways Company, through a syndicate, marketed a $30,000,000 issue of 40-year 5 per cent guaranteed gold bonds at 98½.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Prev.
Oct. (old)	18.99	18.99	18.84	18.86	19.01	
Oct. (new)	18.93	18.93	18.76	18.76	18.96	
Dec.	19.04	19.10	18.86	18.86	19.04	
Jan.	19.14	19.16	18.95	18.95	19.11	
March	19.39	19.39	19.16	19.16	19.33	
May	19.58	19.60	19.36	19.36	19.55	
July	19.49	19.49	19.32	19.42	19.45	

Spots 18.95, down 20 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	18.88	18.98	18.76	18.76	18.75
Jan	19.05	19.06	18.90	18.90	18.95
Mar	19.32	19.32	19.11	19.11	19.04
May	19.53	19.53	19.33	19.33	19.29

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.67	18.70	18.55	18.55	18.73
Dec.	18.81	18.87	18.56	18.56	18.86
Mar.	19.16	18.22	18.02	18.02	19.22

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	10.07	10.08	10.00	10.01	9.98
Dec	10.12	10.14	10.08	10.08	10.04
Jan	10.15	10.18	-0.11	10.11	10.07
Mar	10.23	10.25	10.13	10.13	10.15
May	10.28	10.31	10.25	10.25	10.21
July	10.27	10.29	10.25	10.25	10.20

Spots 10.41 up 12 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British 3, 8000; (American), 6600.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.34⅜	1.36½	1.34½	1.35⅜
March	1.41½	1.42⅜	1.41¼	1.41⅞
May	1.45½	1.46⅝	1.45	1.45⅞

Corn

Dec.	.97⅛	.98¼	.96⅞	.96⅞
March	1.01⅜	1.02⅝	1.01⅛	1.01½
May	1.03⅞	1.04⅞	1.03⅝	1.03¾

Oats

Dec.	.53⅜	.54	.53¼	.53½b
March	.56½	.56¾	.56¼	.56⅜
May	.58	.58⅜	.58⅛	.57¾

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	1.45¼	1.44⅛	1.44⅝	
Dec	1.47	1.45	1.46⅛	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.30¼	1.29	1.29	1.28¾
May	1.39¼	1.38	1.38⅝	1.37

M. A. HANNA MERGER APPROVED

CLEVELAND—M. A. Hanna stockholders approved coalition of its subsidiaries with Great Lakes Steel Corporation and Weirton Steel Company.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Oct. 1
57⅛	38½	..	Abitibi	100	52	52	52	52
88⅝	79	6	Abitibi pf	100	81½	81½	81½	81½
112	106	7	Ab & Str pf	30	106½	106½	106½	106
96	84⅜	5	Adams Ex pf	100	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅞
25⅞	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
104⅞	15	..	Adv-Rumely	300	21	20½	21	20½
119	33	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	34
4⅞	1⅛	..	Ahumada	10400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
218⅞	95½	2	Air Reduc	1700	203⅞	195	210½	194⅝
48⅞	35⅞	2¶	Airway El	600	35¾	34¾	34¾	35⅞
11⅛	2½	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3½
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1100	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
25	12	..	Albany PWP	100	16	16	16	15
36½	27⅝	..	Aleghany	11300	48⅝	46½	47¾	47⅜
118⅜	100⅜	5½	Alleg pf rc ww	100	110½	110½	110½	110½
86½	80⅛	5½	Alleg pfxw	100	85½	85½	85½	..
85⅜	80	5	Alleg pfrc ww	100	84⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
354⅜	241	6	Allied Ch	2400	317	309	317	313½
75½	65¼	..	Allis-Ch new	1200	67¾	65½	65½	68¼
42⅝	22⅛	2	Amerada	1000	27¾	26⅝	27	27
22⅝	8¼	..	Am Ag Ch	300	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8½
73⅜	37½	..	Am Ag C pf	100	38	37½	37½	37½
155	110	2¶	Am Bk Note	1200	146½	144	146	143
60¼	46	..	Am Beet S pf	100	51	51	51	..
76¼	40½	..	Am Bosch	4200	69⅝	66¾	66¾	67
34⅜	15½	..	Am Br Bov	1000	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	16
104	49⅜	..	Am Br Bv pf	80	79¾	79¾	79⅝	77
78½	109⅞	3¶	Am Can	15300	171½	167	170½	161½
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	1000	96⅝	95	96½	95
89⅜	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	2100	89¼	88½	89¼	87½
81⅝	46⅜	6	Am Chile	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	66½
55	42½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	500	44½	43½	44	43¾
1⅝	¾	..	Am Com Al rts	300	1	¾	¾	⅞
98½	77	..	Am Europe	700	80	78½	80	79
199¾	75¼	..	Am & FPw	39100	166⅞	158½	163¼	161
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	200	30⅝	27⅝	30	27½
52¾	30¼	..	Am Hide pf	200	43¼	43	43¼	..
54	38	2¶	Am Ice	600	47	46½	46½	46¾
96¾	52½	2¶	Am Int Corp	8600	85⅝	82⅝	84	83
75	45	..	Am La Fr pf	40	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
8⅞	4⅛	..	Am La Fr	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	300	114½	113½	114½	114
119⅞	112	7	Am Loco pf	100	114	114	114	113
81¾	50	3	Am Metals	4800	71⅞	70	70½	71
135	113⅜	6	Am Met 6%	200	126¼	126	126	126
98⅛	65	7	Am Nat G pf	200	90	90	90	90
104	98⅜	6	Am P & L 6	700	101¾	101¼	101¼	101½
175¾	81⅞	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	2600	151⅝	145¼	148⅝	147½
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73½
84¾	78	5	Am P&L pf st	100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	80
55⅝	40⅛	1½	Am Radiat	6200	47⅜	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛
64⅜	31	..	Am Repub	500	41⅜	39½	41½	39¼
144⅝	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	2300	135⅞	132¼	135	132¾
74⅜	61	4¶	Am Saf Raz	1100	64⅝	63½	64	60
7	2⅛	..	Am Ship	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
130¼	93	4	Am Smelt	3500	112⅝	110¾	112	112
138	130	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135	135	135	135
79⅞	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	500	57⅜	56½	57	57⅛
85	65	2	Am Stores	100	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	66
94⅜	71½	..	Am Sugar	400	77	76⅝	76⅞	77
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	16000	294½	288	293¼	292
181	126½	8	Am Type	100	162½	162½	162½	..
112	107	7	Am Type pf	10	110	110	110	..
199	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W	6000	185	179	180¼	180
27⅝	15	..	Am Wool	200	16⅛	15½	16⅛	15⅝
58⅞	35⅝	..	Am Wool pf	800	36	35½	36	35¾
15⅛	9	..	Am Writ ct	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
49¾	18½	..	Am Zinc	700	18⅝	16	18⅜	19
88⅜	82¾	3	Anac Wire	100	79	79	79	77
140	79	7	Anaconda	49400	117⅜	115⅝	116⅜	115¾
76⅝	42	2.40	Anchor Cap	3300	73⅜	71	73¼	71⅜
68⅝	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	100	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜
119½	82	..	Arch Dan	600	41	39½	40	39
115	102⅜	7	Arch Dan pf	30	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
18⅜	10¼	..	Arm Ill A	2600	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅝
10¼	5	..	Arm Ill B	1200	6⅛	5⅝	6	5⅞
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	700	25	23⅝	25	23⅝
58⅝	46⅝	..	Asso Apparl	700	48	47½	48	47½
70⅝	42	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	51	49½	49½	50⅝
47½	40½	..	Asso Oil	400	44½	43½	43⅝	43⅝
298⅝	195⅞	10	Atchison	2200	274	268¾	273½	271⅞
104½	99	5	Atchison pf	200	102	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
84⅝	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	100	82⅝	80⅞	80⅞	84
62⅞	45⅝	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	61¾	59⅝	61¼	60⅝
77⅞	53½	2¶	Atl Refin	4300	59½	56⅜	58⅛	57
140	90	8	Atlas Pwd	800	130	129	129	128⅜
106½	98½	6	Atlas Pwd pf	100	103	103	103	102
514	221	4	Auburn Auto	300	430	420	424½	424½
11⅜	5¼	5⅝	Austin N	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
65	51	4.49	Aust Cred	100	54	54	54	54
35½	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	200	29	29	29	29¼
50	12⅛	..	Aviation	1200	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
50	39½	3	Auto Strop A	100	40	40	40	..

—B—

125	114¼	7	Baldwin pf	50	118	118	118	119¾
66⅝	56½	..	Baldwin-N	1700	59	57	57	57½
145⅛	115⅞	6	Balt & O	1800	133⅝	131⅜	132¼	132¼
90⅜	64½	3½	Bangor & A	600	80⅞	80¾	80⅞	82
115	105	7	Bangor&A pf	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
33¾	25	2	Barker Bros	100	27½	27¼	27¾	27⅝
97	85⅜	6½	Barker B pf	40	93	93	93	..
49⅛	33⅞	2	Barnsdall A	3800	35⅛	33½	34½	34
27⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	2100	27⅞	27	27⅞	27⅛
131	92¼	3	Beatrice	400	128½	125	125	128½
101	73	3	Beechnut	200	85	84⅞	..	84½
17⅜	9	..	Belding H	100	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
104⅜	70⅝	8	Bendix	4400	74⅝	71¼	73	72½
59½	55¼	3	Best & Co	600	59¾	56⅞	58⅞	56
5⅝	2½	..	Beth Stl rts	28200	3¼	2⅜	3	2⅞
140⅜	82⅝	4	Beth Steel	18200	117½	113¼	116¾	115⅜
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	600	125⅜	123¼	125¼	125¼
111	102	7	Bl'm'dale pf	50	107	107	107	..
136⅜	109¾	3¶	Bohn Alum	200	111¼	109⅜	111¼	110¾
89½	78½	4	Bon Ami A	100	84	84	84	83¼
11⅜	5½	..	Booth Fish	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100⅝	83¼	..	Borden	1000	87¼	86½	87	86
86⅞	64½	4	Borg Warner	200	67	65⅝	67	65⅝
63⅛	25	..	Briggs	3200	26¼	25¼	25⅜	25
43½	25¼	..	Briggs & St	300	38¼	37½	38¼	37½
65⅜	27⅜	..	Brit Steel	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
72⅞	33½	3	Brockway	400	34	33⅜	33⅜	34
81⅞	57½	4	Bklyn Man T	500	62	61½	61½	62
92⅝	79	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	82½	80	80	..
12¾	9	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	9⅜	9⅜	9¾	..
65	56	..	Bk-Queens pp	100	56	56	56	..
55¾	35½	3	Bruns Balke	200	39½	39	39¼	39¼
44⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	200	17	16⅜	16⅜	16
98⅛	65	7	Bucyrus	1000	31½	30⅜	31	31¼
100	88⅝	2½	Bucyrus pf	1200	40	39⅞	40	39⅝
85	61¾	..	Buff & Sus	200	63	63	63	..
54¾	42	1.60	Bullard	400	48	47¾	48	46
127	94	8	Burns Br A	100	100	100	100	..
105¼	97¼	7	Burns Br pf	20	95½	95½	95½	..
96⅞	62¼	3¶	Burroughs	4000	95⅞	94⅛	95⅞	95⅜
89⅛	53⅜	2¶	Bush Term	200	54	53⅜	53⅝	54
110½	102	7	Bush T deb	50	104½	104	104¼	103¾
9½	3¾	..	Butte Con	600	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
12⅜	6¼	.2	Butte & Sup	400	7⅜	7	7¼	..
41	21	..	Butterick	600	36½	36½	36½	33½
192⅞	120	..	Byers	13000	170½	160⅛	167	163¾
121¼	105	7	Byers pf	10	110	110	110	..
42¾	31⅜	2	By-Prod C	4000	42¾	39¾	41	40¾

—C—

84⅞	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	100	78¾	78½	78½	78
4	1½	..	Callahan	300	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	2
126⅜	122⅞	11	Cal & Ariz	1500	123⅜	121¾	122⅛	122⅞
61⅞	26⅜	4	Cal & Hecla	600	41½	40½	41	40½
98⅜	78	3	Canada Dry	400	83¾	83¼	85	85
265⅞	217	10	Can Pac	1700	220½	218⅜	219⅞	218½
48¾	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	500	43	42⅜	42¾	43
467	308	6	Case Thresh	100	375	374	374	360
105½	80	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	100	80	80	80	81½
79⅝	52	3	Celotex	3100	56¼	54	54	54⅜
48⅞	30	2	Cen Aguirre	600	32	32	32	32
59	40	2	Cen Alloy	1100	55	54½	54⅝	54⅜
112½	105⅜	7	Cen Alloy pf	20	111	111	111	..
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	500	92	91¼	91⅞	92¼
32	16½	..	Cer-Teed	300	26½	26¼	26¼	27
80⅜	69⅜	..	Checker Cab	1600	72½	70½	72½	72⅜
92	76⅛	3	Ches Corp	2000	77½	76⅜	77½	77⅛
179¾	195	10	Ches & Ohio	200	255	250½	255	252½
19¾	4½	..	Chi & Alton	100	5¾	5	5¾	5⅝
23⅜	6½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	8	8	8	8
237⅛	128¼	..	Chi Gt West	400	15½	15	15½	15½
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	51½	50½	51¼	51
44⅞	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	1300	37½	36⅜	37⅜	37⅛
68⅝	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	1600	59⅜	58¼	59⅜	58¾
108⅛	80¾	4	Chi & N W	2700	96¼	94½	95¼	94
47½	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	43⅝	42½	42¾	42⅝
61⅜	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu pf	500	57	56½	56½	56⅜
143½	113	7	Chi R I	100	132½	131	131	131⅜
50	35	3	Chick Cot O	500	36	35½	35½	35½
75⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	4800	72	69	71½	69
127½	71⅜	3½	Chile Copper	100	95	95	95	94¾
73⅜	54¼	..	Chrysler	7400	58¼	54⅝	57	55⅝
27	15	..	City Stores	400	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	17¼
45⅞	41	5	Cluett Pbdy	500	45½	43	44½	41
154⅛	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	1600	146¾	146	146⅞	142⅜
72⅛	35	..	Collins & A	2300	39⅞	37½	39	36
78½	56	..	Colo F&I	900	64	62¼	64	63⅜
135	101	3	Colo South	160	115	115	115	..
80	66¾	4	Colo So 1pf	10	67½	67½	67½	..
95⅛	86	5	Colo G pf B	100	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛
140	53½	2	Col Gas	3000	130⅜	123	129¾	123½
109	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf	200	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
130	88	..	Col G rcts ppd	100	119	119	119	117
303	121¼	4¶	Col Carbon	5300	303	290½	295½	289¾
88⅜	54⅞	1.14	Col Graph	29800	58⅜	55⅜	56⅞	54⅜
131	92¼	3	Com Cred	2100	47½	46⅝	46⅞	47⅜
212½	131½	..	Com Inv Tr	300	198⅜	194	198⅜	193½
99	91	6½	Com I 6½%	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
51⅝	47	..	Com Cred T A	1300	47¼	46	46⅞	46¼
700	225¼	8	Com Sol	600	630	607	630	608
35⅜	15½	..	Congoleum	3800	24⅞	23¾	24¼	24
25⅜	21⅝	2	Cons Film	400	22	21¾	22	21⅞
30¾	24½	2	Con Film pf	400	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24⅞
183¼	95½	5	Con Gas	23000	154½	151¼	152¼	151½
100⅝	96½	5	Con Gas pf	500	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜
97¾	71½	..	Con Gas rts	76700	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
4	2	..	Con Textile	200	2⅛	2	2	2¼
11⅜	6	.60	Container B	200	7¼	7	7	7¼
15½	8¼	..	Cont Bak B	400	11½	10¾	10¾	11
100	88½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	94⅜	94	94⅜	94
62½	54	1.20	Cont Bank	800	57	55½	57	55½
92	60	2½	Cont Can	5800	86⅝	84⅝	85⅞	85
110¼	79	2	Cont Ins	700	97¾	95	97¾	96⅛
28⅜	12	.80	Cont Motors	2500	12¾	12	12⅛	12¼
47⅛	28½	..	Cont Oil	36600	22⅝	21½	22½	21½
118¾	82	2¶	Corn Prod	3800	114⅜	110⅝	113½	112¼
144⅜	139⅜	7	Corn Prod pf	40	140¼	140¼	140⅛	..
82½	50¼	2¶	Coty	1400	51⅞	50¾	51	50½
125	83	1§	Crosley	1200	92	90¼	91¾	91¾
79	42¼	..	Crown Cork	100	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	..
25⅜	18½	1	Crown Zell	300	23½	23⅛	23½	..
25¾	18½	1	Crown Zell	300	23½	23⅜	23⅜	..
121⅜	85	5	Crucible	2000	104⅝	101	104	102
5½	¾	..	Cuba Cane	3200	1⅜	1	1⅜	1¼
18⅞	2⅞	..	Cuba Cane pf	300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	800	14½	14½	14½	14½
17	11	..	Cub Am S	100	12	11½	12	12
75⅛	60⅛	..	Cub Am S pf	20	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	68
67⅞	49	4	Cudahy	200	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅞
129	117	6	Curtis Pub	200	120¼	120¼	120¼	120
30¼	18¼	1	Curtis W	9200	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18¾
37⅞	29⅛	..	Curtis WA	2000	30⅞	29⅝	30¼	30⅜
108	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	200	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	101

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	3000	50⅞	49¼	50¼	50
46⅞	30⅜	2.91c	Debenham	200	33⅛	33	33⅛	31½
128	116	7	Deere pf	50	118¼	118	118¾	..
226	182	9	Del & Hud	1200	200	197	199¾	198¼
169⅜	120¼	6¶	Del Lac & W	2100	155	152½	155	152
77⅜	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65
385	224	8	Det Edison	300	360¾	356	360¾	352
64⅞	42½	2¶	Devoe & RA	300	46½	45⅛	46½	44⅝
164	126	8	Diamond M	30	127	126	126	128
11¼	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	400	9	8⅝	..	8¾
54¼	38	3	Dom Stores	200	39⅞	29½	39½	39½

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Oct. 1
231	155¾	4	Dupont	3600	193	188½	188½	190
100⅞	96¼	5	Duquesne pf	100	100	100	100	..

—E—

229	168	5¶	East Kodak	11000	229	218⅞	228¾	219⅞
76¾	54⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1500	56¾	54⅛	56¾	54
174	126¾	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	400	146½	136	145	135
18⅜	8	..	Elec Boat	900	8½	8	8½	8
86⅝	43⅛	1	Elec P&L	3300	74⅝	72¼	73⅛	74¼
109¼	103	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107½	107½	107½	106¾
140⅝	122½	..	ElP&L F pd	80	132	132	132	..
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	4000	91⅞	90	90	90¼
13	7⅝	..	Elk Horn pf	20	8	8	8	7⅝
79⅝	47	1¶	Eng P S	3000	69⅞	68½	69¼	68½
108⅜	92¼	5½	E PS 5½pfww	600	108	107⅜	108	106
41	21

WOOL DEMAND QUIET, WITH PRICES EASY

Trade Feels Values Better Established—Offerings Are Being Reduced

Gradually the wool market is emerging from the unsettled condition in which it found itself, following the opening of the London Colonial sales.

There seems to be a clearer atmosphere, and the trade appears to feel that a new basis of values is being fairly clearly established.

The London and the Australian sales have proceeded without any marked change in values the last few days. The selection of wools offered at London has been fairly good.

For the most part, the Continent has given whatever support has been given to merinos, while Yorkshire has supported the crossbreds chiefly. America has been buying fairly good weights of sliped wools and paying fully a penny a pound more.

Prices Generally Easier

Prices in Coleman Street, Boston, for the greasy merinos are down fully 15 per cent from the closing rates of the preceding series, while scoured merinos are usually off close to 20 per cent. Fine greasy crossbreds are down 15 per cent, and medium 7 to 10 per cent, while low crossbreds have been par to 5 per cent off. Slipes are frequently 10 per cent down.

The London wool market, reflecting both Yorkshire and the Continent, is still weak because of the knowledge that there is a tremendous weight of fine or merino wool to come on the market from the southern hemisphere's primary markets. The governors of the sales in London have shortened the sales several days, and have cut down the offerings for each day as well.

In like manner there has been a decision to cut the offerings which are being made in Australia at the several sales for the immediate future. This week sales have been resumed in Sydney with a poor Continental styled offering containing much burry wool.

Melbourne Sales Quiet

Sales in Melbourne and Brisbane last week closed without material change from the levels of values which were obtaining early in the week. Japan has been rather a keen buyer at the sales in Australia, when wools suited to her needs have been offered.

The manufacturing position here is generally regarded as sound. Many observers of conditions in the piece goods market are of the opinion that there is a good business waiting to be placed just as soon as the manufacturer feel fairly sure that the market for raw material has settled to a fairly definite level.

Consumption of wool for the month of August as revealed in the figures just released by the Department of Commerce, was considerably above that of July, and the wool machinery and wool consumption figures for the year to Sept. 1 revealed a heavier wool consumption than was in evidence a year ago.

Local Market

In the local market there has been some business done in fine stapled Montana and in other territory wools of fine staple, selected at about 90 cents, possibly 92 cents for something very choice. Half-blood wools have been rather neglected. A little three-eighths combing territory was sold at around 88 cents.

There has been some business in Ohio delaine wools at 38 cents laterly for wool probably shrinking 59 per cent. Choice topmaking fine territory wools are being sold at 85 cents, with exceptionally choice lots at 87 cents, and some very good Texas 12-month wools at about 88 cents, clean basis. Fine and fine medium average wools for dry-combed tops have been sold out of New Mexico at around 80 cents, clean basis.

Scoured and pulled wools suitable for the woolen trade have been slow of sale. Noils are also easier, and fine clear white domestic noils have been sold at around 65@68 cents.

There has been a very considerable movement of the new fall mohair clip in Texas in the range of 45@47 cents, and some small quantity at about 17½ cents. Kid hair has been taken at a dime more than the adult hair. Holders of the best original adult Texas hair are asking 53@55 cents in this market.

DIVIDENDS

Cerro de Pasco Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Directors of Gilchrist Company have declared a stock dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 15, subject to action by the stockholders increasing the number of shares of stock of the company. This replaces quarterly cash dividend of 75 cnts a share.

Julius Kayser & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Superheater Company declared an extra dividend of $1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21 and regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Salt Creek Producers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. Three months ago the quarterly rate was reduced to 50 cents from 75 cents.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Truax-Traer Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Borden Company declared the regular 75 cents quarterly dividend, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Maytag Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the first preferred and 75 cents on the preference stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Chrysler Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 2.

Columbian Carbon Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Corn Exchange Bank Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

American Water Works & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

American Glue Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19.

General Foods Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

TOTAL CROPS 6% BELOW AVERAGE

WASHINGTON—The total yield of crops this year probably will run about 6 per cent below the 10-year average on account of the severe drought during most of the summer, according to the Department of Agriculture.

RAIL EARNINGS INCREASED

First 67 roads reporting August earnings had net operating income of $126,707,000, compared with $115,453,000 a year before, an increase of 9.75 per cent. Their July net was $111,691,000.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDER

NEW YORK—The General Electric Company has received an order for four 3000-Horsepower electric locomotives from the Great Northern Railway to cost about $250,000 each.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abitibi 5s	84	84
Ab Strauss 5½s	107⅝	107⅝
Allegh Corp 5s '44	105¼	105
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Allegh Corp 5s '49	196¾	105
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	113	112¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	102½	102½
Am Inter 5½s '49	116	14
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Am Smelting 5s '47	99½	99½
Am T & T cv 4½s	214	209¾
Am T & T cv 4½s	214½	209¾
m T & T sf 5s '60	101⅝	101½
Am T & T deb 5s '60	101⅝	101⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	102	101⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94½	94
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87¼	87⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85⅜	85½
Associated Oil 6s '35	101⅜	101⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86	86
Atch T&SF 4s	90½	90½
Atch T&SF adj 8s	73	73
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A dv '62	154½	153
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A dv '62	154½	154
Atl & Danv 1st 4se '48	62	62
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73¼	73¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¾	100¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	102	102
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	90⅜	90⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	97	96⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	99⅜	99⅜
B&O 5s series D	99⅜	99⅜
B&O 6s '27	102⅜	102⅜
Bangor & A 5½s	99	99
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	81½	81½
Bell Tell of Pa 5s '60 C	102¾	102¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99⅛	99
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100¼	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104½	104½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅛	104
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102¾	102¾
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	99¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92	91
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	102½	102½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	115⅝	115⅝
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	98⅞
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	72	72
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91¼	91¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	90	88¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	114¼	114¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	81	80½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97	97
Can Pacific Ruy 5s ct July '49	99¾	99
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107	107
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	100	100
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	100
Cen Steel 8s '41	121⅜	121⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	73	73
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97½	97½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98	98
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	93
Ches & O con 5s '39	102¼	99¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	63¼	63¼
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	83⅜	83⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	75½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	88	87½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73	72⅜
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	102¼	102⅛
Chi Railway 5s '27	77½	77½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	92¼	92
Chi RI&P 4½s A	88¾	88½
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	99⅛	99¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	90¾	90½
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102	102
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114½	114½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	101¾	101½
Cin & Ham D 4½s	92	92
Chile Copper 5s '47	93½	93½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	93¼	93⅛
Colum G&E 5s '52 May	97	97
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	52¾	52¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s	93½	93¼
Commercial Credit 5½s	91¾	19⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	68½	68
Con Gas 5½s '45	104½	104½
Cons Ky 4s '54	67½	67½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99½	99½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	55½	55½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	56	55½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	79	79
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	59	59
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99½	99½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88⅝	88⅝
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	89	89
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	81¼	81¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98	97½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	102
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103¾	103¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¼	96¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	86	85
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	101⅝	101½
Erie cv 4s A '53	79¼	79¼
Erie 5s '67	92	91½
Erie gen lien	94	94
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	109	109
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	90	90
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67¾	67¾
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	33	33
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	95	95
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	96½	96½
Gen Pub Svc cv 5½s	110½	110½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	100½	100
Gen Pet 5s '40	99	99
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	88¼	88
Grand Kk Ry Can 6s '36	103½	103½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109	108⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36	108½	108½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	93¼	93¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¼	71
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	72⅝	72¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	94	94
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	99¾	99¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77⅛	77⅛
Ind Steel 5s '52	104½	104½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	90¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94¾	94
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66	65¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65½	65¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	94½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	84	84
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90	89⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	91
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	180½	182
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	86	86
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	74	74
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅜	102
L'Arcturo 6s rct ww	96½	96½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56½	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
McCrory 5½s '41	96½	96
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	100½	100½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅜	98½
Min & StL con 5s '34	44	44
Min St P &SSM 5½s '49	87⅝	87⅝
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	95⅝	95⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	103½	103½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	95⅝	95½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71	70½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95	95
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97½	97
Mo Pac 5½s '49	112½	112
Montana Power D 5s	96⅜	96⅜
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	96¼	96
Nat Tube 5s '52	104½	104½
Newark Gas 5s	100¼	100¼
N O T & M inc 5s '35	98	98
N O T & M inc 5s '50	99⅞	99⅞
NY&C&HR gen 3½s '97	76½	76½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	85⅛	85
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97¼	97¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103⅛	103
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	104	104
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	93⅞	93⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	103½	103½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	110⅞	110⅞
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103⅛	103⅛
N Y Hud 3½s	75	75
NY NH&H nc 4½s '67	87	87
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104½	104½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	74½	74½
NY NH&H cv 6s	127	127
NY NH&H Con Ry 4s	68	67½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	26	26
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	30	30
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101¾	101¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅜	110⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	93¼	93¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99	99
Nor Am Ld 5½s '63	100	99⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	92⅜	92⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	104	104
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	87⅞	87⅞
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101½	101½
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¼	101¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	93	93
Paramount Fm Las 6s '47	97	97
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	70	69⅜
Penn R R con 4s '52	86	86
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95½	95½
Penn R R 5s '64	102	102
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	107⅝	107⅝
Penn R R col 7s '30	100¼	100¼
Phil Co 5s '67	96¼	96¼
Phil & Read C & I 6s	111½	111½
Phil & Read C&F 6s	111¼	111½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103⅝	103⅝
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	92½	92½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	82	82
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	75	75
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅜	97¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	95¾	95¼
Richfield Oil 6s ct	98½	98½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	88½	88½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99¼	99
St L & S F 4s A '50	84	83¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	84	84
St L & S F 5s B '50	98¼	98¼
St L S W con 4s '32	94	94
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54½	54½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76½	76½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92½	92½
Shell Union 5s '47	93	93
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	94	94
Sinclair Cn Oil 6s '27	98½	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¾	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92¾	92¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	89½	89½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	100¾	100¾
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	104¾	104¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '56	87½	87½
So Pac 4½s '62	91¾	91¾
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	97	96⅜
So Ry 4s St L div '51	86½	86½
Sc Ry gen 4s '56	85	85
So Ry gen 6s '56	112	112⅛
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102	101⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100½	100
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	73	73
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104½	104⅛
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100⅜	99⅜
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	98¾	98¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	103⅛	103⅛
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rct	95	95
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99¼	99¼
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99½	99¼
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	84⅝	84⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	99¾	99¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¼	102¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	97½	97⅜
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	100¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106½	106½
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	91⅞	91⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¾	86
Union Pacific 4s '68	82¾	82¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	86½	86¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90½	90½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102	102
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅝	105⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	89	89
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	89	89
Va Ry 5s '62	99¾	99¾
Va Midland 5s	98	98
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75	75
Wabash 5½s '75	99¾	99¾
Walworth 6⅛s w	102	102
Walworth 6⅛s '35	85	85
Wabash 4½s '78	84	84
Wabash 2d 5s '39	97	97
Walworth 6s '45	84	84
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	101½	101⅜
Warner Quinland 6s	95¼	95
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104	104
West Shore 4s 2361	84½	84½
Western Maryland 4s '52	75⅞	74¾
Western Un 5s '51	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98½	98¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99	98¾
Youngstown 5s	99⅞	99
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98¼	98¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 2	Oct 1
3½s '7	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.9
1st 4¼s '47	98.14	98.14	98.14	98.14	97.10
4th 4¼s '38	98.12	98.16	98.12	98.12	98.12
US 4s '54	102.19	102.19	102.19	102.19	102.18
US 4¼s '52	106.14	106.14	106.13	106.13	106.14

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s A '45	84½	84½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s	74	74
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅜	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98	98
Australia 4½s '57	85	85
Australia 5s '55	91⅞	91⅞
Australia 5s '57	91⅞	91⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102	102
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	102	102
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90½	90¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99⅞	99⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅝	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110	110
Berlin 6s	85¼	85¼
Berlin Elec '51	88½	88½
Berlin Elec '59	88¾	88¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	100¼	100
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	81	81
Bolivia (Rep).8s '47	99½	99½
Brazil 6½s '26	87¾	87⅜
Brazil 6½s '27	87½	87
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	103¼	103¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105	105
Bremen 7s '35	100⅛	100
Brisbane 5s '57	91	91
Brisbane 5s '58	98⅝	98⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90	90
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	97	97
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	74	74
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102	101⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96	96
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	89¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97	96¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	91¾	91¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '62	89½	89½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	72½	72½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '51	79½	79½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	84	84
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	93½	92½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	91¼	91¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99½	99½
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	70¾	70¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109	109
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109	109
Denmark 4½s	85¾	85¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103	102¾
Denmark 5½s	99¾	99¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	93¼	93¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Estonia 7s	79	79
Est R R Co 7s '64	102¼	102
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	89¾	89½
Finland 5½s '58	84	84
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92½	92½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98½	98½
Finnish A 6½s '54	91¼	91¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	108¾	108¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113⅜	112⅜
Germ 7s '49	105½	105¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85⅝	85⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75½	75½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	101⅝	101⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6½s ret	79⅞	79⅞
Germ G E 6s '48	90¼	90
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	95½	95½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	92¼	92¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100¼	100¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91½	91⅜
Ital (King) 7s '51	95	95
Jap (Cn Pwr) 6½s '50	90⅜	90⅜
Kreug & Tall 5s	99½	99⅜
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85½	85
Lomb El 7s ww	97½	97½
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '56	85	85
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85¾	85¾
Nor Ger LL 6s	86⅞	86⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	101¾
New So Wales 5s '57	90¼	90¼
New So Wales 5s '58	90¼	90¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	100½	100½
Norway (King) 6s '44	100½	100½
Norway (King) 6s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Nuremberg 6s '52	83¼	83¼
Oriental Dev 5½s	85⅛	85¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	99	98½
Panama Rep 5s	92¼	92⅛
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	102⅞	102⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95½	95⅜
Peru 6s '61	79	79
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	87	87
Peru 6s '60	78	78
Poland 6s '40	78¼	78¼
Poland 7s '47	81¼	80⅝
Poland 8s '50	92¾	92¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	102⅜	102¾
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	109½	109½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	92	91⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	85	85
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	103	103
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	78	78
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	88¼	88½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	109	109
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	101¼	101¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93¼	93¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104¼	104¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	73¾	73½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	82½	82¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	102¼	102¼
Silesia 7s	70	70
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99¼	99
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102¼	102¼
Sweden (King) 6s '39	101½	101½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	101½	101½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	85	85
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	88	88
Unterelbe 6s '53	77	77
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	112⅛	112⅛
U S Copenhag 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Vienna 6s '52	82	81½
Uni Stl W 6½s '51	82	81⅝
Westphalia 6s '53	79¾	79

Commodity Prices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 2	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.44⅝	1.43⅛	1.67
Corn, 2 yellow	1.15¼	1.15	1.23
Oats, 2 white	.61⅜	.59	.54
Flour	6.80	6.95	6.20
Beef, family	28.50	28.50	28.00
Pork	29.50	30.50	34.50
Lard	11.65	12.30	12.20
Cotton, mid up	19.15	18.65	18.45
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.25
Iron	20.25	20.25	20.25
Steel, bil Pitts	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1512½
Tin	.4425	.4550	.4900
Rubber	.19¾	.20¾	.1780
Suggar	.0550	.0540	.0540
Lead	6.90	6.90	6.50
Print cloth	.05¼	.05¼	

TIN SUPPLY DECREASES

NEW YORK (AP)—The world's visible supply of tin dropped 1844 tons in September, due to increase of consumption in the major markets and to smaller supplies of Straits tin.

DEBENHAMS COMMON DIVIDEND

LONDON—Debenhams Securities, Ltd., declared interim dividend on the common shares of 12½ per cent, less tax.

Atlantic Public Utilities

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Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; Eastman Kodak jumps 10 points to new top.

Bonds: Steady; Telephone convertibles buoyant.

Curb: Strong; United Gas Improvement rises 12 ponits.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling holds around year's low

Cotton: Easy; forecast favorable weather and southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; reports frost Argentina.

Corn: Steady; reduced crop estimates.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

UTILITIES ON CURB SHOW SHARP LOSSES

In the current market liquidation utilities have been among the outstanding soft spots. Substantial setbacks have been scored by a number of issues, particularly among the high-priced stocks. However, in view of the extended advance in these shares the past year, current setback is not entirely unexpected. The extent of the decline in a number of leading issues is pictured below:

| | Cur. | 1929 |

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS ORCUTT VS. MISS COLLETT

Former Springs Surprise by Defeating Miss Hicks in Women's Golf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Mich.—In a match of premier importance Miss Glenna Collett of Cypress Point, Calif., Wednesday faced Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches, N. Y., at the Oakland Hills Country Club, in defense of her title. Miss Collett appeared forced to play championship golf in this second round of match play to defend the crown, if Miss Orcutt, Eastern and Metropolitan champion continues the brand of approaching and putting that earned her exciting triumph, 3 and 2, over Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., who captured the Canadian women's open cup last week, Miss Collett found it easy to defeat Mrs. W. A. Johnson of St. David's Country Club, Pa., 6 and 5.

In the lower bracket Miss Virginia Van Wie of Beverly Country Club, Chicago, last year's runnerup and this tourney's co-medalist with Miss Hicks, faced what looked like a less difficult prospect, being drawn with Mrs. L. G. Federman of Fresh Meadow, N. Y., Miss Van Wie, whose 79 of the qualifying round indicated that she was again in shape to go far in a national tourney, defeated Miss Margaret Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., 3 and 1 in the first round of match play.

Miss Van Wie Betters 80

Miss Van Wie played out the last hole to complete a card of 78. She went out in 41 and came back in 37, which reverses the estimated comparative difficulty of the two nines. Coming in she had four birdies and was over par only once. They were all even at the turn.

In the only match to go beyond the eighteenth, Mrs. Federman defeated Mrs. H. B. Stetson of Huntington Valley, Pa., 1926 champion, 1 up, in 24 holes. The deadlock was broken on the 328-yard sixth of their second round where the victor sank a birdie 3 against a 4. Mrs. Stetson had held the advantage a good part of the way, but was never more than 2 up. Mrs. Federman squared the match on the seventeenth with a 4, one over par, when Mrs. Stetson picked up, and then they halved seven consecutive holes. It was claimed this endurance flight set a new record for the tourney by two holes.

Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, present Western title holder, Wednesday faced Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Detroit, and was expected to win. In the first round Mrs. Hill defeated Miss Rosamond Vahey of Belmont Springs, Mass., whose 87 at a late hour upset the qualifying calculations and reduced the qualifying field to a record low limit of scorers of 88 or better. The victory was fairly one-sided, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Fraser Is Eliminated

Another upset came when Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, Can., was eliminated by Miss Anna Hunter of Station Heights, Pa., comparatively unknown in championship circles, by 2 up. Mrs. Fraser won the United States title in 1916, 1919 and 1920, and since then has been runnerup in 1921, 1923 and 1925. A trio of three-putt greens left Mrs. Fraser 1 down at the turn, coming in both played poor golf, but Miss Hunter can her advantage to 3 up. Mrs. Fraser then rallied to even the match on the sixteenth, but lost the last two holes, three-putting for a 4 on the seventeenth, and taking a 7, 2 over par, on the final, where Miss Hunter recorded a high 6.

An all-California match between Mrs. Harry Pressler of San Gabriel, twice former western champion, and Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles, who went to the final of the recent women's western at Cleveland, was won by Mrs. Pressler 1 up.

Miss Orcutt's surprising victory over Miss Hicks was scored chiefly by brilliant recoveries from the rough and by most spectacular putting. She confirmed her reputation as women golf's most accurate putter by sinking several long ones and laying many others up to a foot or two of the hole. Though Miss Hicks played a superb quality of golf, Miss Orcutt built up such a lead on the first nine that the match was practically decided before they reached the turn.

Holes 50-Foot Approach

Probably the climax of the contest came as early as the sixth hole when Miss Orcutt holed out a thrilling 50-foot approach for a birdie 3, taking the advantage which she never relinquished. If that was not the turning point, then it came on the seventh when Miss Orcutt sank a 25-foot putt for an eagle 3. This is a 352-yard hole and both were on in 2. Miss Hicks had an eight-foot putt and missed it. On the eighth Miss Orcutt went 3 up by laying a 45-foot putt over a knoll up to three feet of the target, while Miss Hicks putted 20 feet to fade away three inches from the cup. Miss Orcutt got a birdie 4, Miss Hicks a par 5. Both scored birdie 3s on the ninth after Miss Orcutt sent a 40-foot approach to within a yard of the objective. With a record breaking medal of 35 against Miss Hicks' fine 38, Miss Orcutt turned 3 up.

On the first nine the Eastern champion showed six holes made in less than par, including the eagle, and was over par only once—on the first where she three-putted for the only time during the match.

Supporters of the Canadian open titlist got some encouragement on the first four incoming holes, when Miss Hicks won the tenth with a birdie 4, halved the next two in par 4 and birdie 5, and won the thirteenth with a par 3. Miss Orcutt sliced and hooked her drives, being in the rough on most of her first and some of her second shots and her long approaches lacked direction. Miss Hicks kept in the clear all the way and cut her handicap down to one hole.

Rally Ends on Fourteenth

This rally ended, however, on the fourteenth, where Miss Hicks three-putted for a 6, Miss Orcutt's one putt earning a 5, and rebuilding her advantage to 2 up. This was increased to dormie 3 on the fifteenth, where the winner's long drive cleared the traps and Miss Hicks topped her drive, and it rolled over one trap and into another. Miss Orcutt had a bad lie on a skinned shot, but she made one of her brilliant lofted approaches, and two putts each gave Miss Orcutt the hole, 4 and 5.

The sixteenth and final hole was characteristic of the incoming test. Miss Orcutt hooking her drive wide to the rough in an effort to skirt the pond which awaited long drives. Miss Hicks likewise played to the left, but stopped in the clear. Miss Orcutt's second was wide to the left in rough, and Miss Hicks sent hers sailing over the pond to a few feet from the green. Miss Orcutt laid another brilliant approach on the green and rimmed the cup with a 25-foot putt. Miss Hicks, unwittingly, threw the match away when her short approach went 20 feet wide. She laid her putt inside her rival's, and it looked a stymie. With her unerring putter, however, Miss Orcutt topped the ball three feet, clearing the other ball by the breadth of a blade of grass, and sank it. The hole was halved in par 6s and each was 4 under par with 32 for the seven incoming holes. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches, N. Y., defeated Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Miss Glenna Collett, Cypress Point, Calif., defeated Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. Davids, Pa., 6 and 5.

Miss Edith A. Quier, Reading, Pa., defeated Mrs. John Arends, Chicago, 3 and 1.

Mrs. H. G. Higbie, Detroit, defeated Miss Helen Payson, Portland, Me., 2 and 1.

Miss Kathleen Wright, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., 3 and 2.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Miss Rosamond Vahey, Belmont Springs Country Club, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, defeated Miss Marjorie Kirkham, Montreal, Can., 2 and 1.

Mrs. L. W. Mida, Chicago, defeated Miss Helen Meehan, White Marsh Valley Country Club, 4 and 3.

Mrs. L. G. Federman, Fresh Meadow, N. Y., defeated Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Huntington Valley Country Club, 1 up (24 holes).

Mrs. L. G. Nelson, Miami Valley, La., defeated Mrs. Curtis Sohl, Columbus, O., 2 up.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley Country Club, 5 and 3.

Miss Anne Hunter, Station Heights, Pa., defeated Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Ottawa, Can., 2 up.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion, Pa., defeated Miss Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, Can., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Harry Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, 1 up.

Miss Marion Turple, New Orleans, defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, 3 and 1.

Balkan Meet Gains Favorable Comment

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Athens, Greece

THE first Balkan athletic meet was held today in the Athenian Stadium. It elicited favorable comment from the Bulgarian, Jugoslavian, and Rumanian ministers here, who expressed the belief that an annual athletic celebration would promote greater friendliness among the Balkan youth. Greece scored 113 points; Rumania, 40; Jugoslavia, 31; and Bulgaria 18.

PICK-UPS

THE Cubs have evidently no intention of trying hard to win 100 games. They have lost seven of their last nine games. Hornsby, however, is trying hard to raise his batting average, and the result is that he has been the greatest help to the Cubs down the last stretch. He is about the only member of the Cubs doing any hitting.

Cochrane is a graduate of Boston University, where he captained the baseball team and also played football, hockey and basketball. In his first year in professional baseball he played under the name of King. There is none better in the game today, so "king" fits him well, although he has gone back to his own signature. The Athletics got him from Portland, Ore., where he batted for .327 in 1923.

Taylor, Cochrane's opponent in the World Series, is a veteran of many seasons, breaking into the majors with Brooklyn in 1921. He has since been with the Giants and Braves. He does not match Cochrane in brilliance, speed or enthusiasm, but he is steady as a rock. In a World Series, a steady catcher is a great asset.

The last time the Athletics entered into a World Series they lost four straight games to the Boston Braves. That was in 1914, however, and even the baseball fan with the keenest sort of an imagination cannot conceive of such a thing happening again, against the Athletics.

Around second base, the Cubs should prove much stronger in the World Series than the Athletics. English is a better shortstop than any that Philadelphia can produce and Hornsby, while no better in the field than Bishop, is stronger on the offense.

The Cubs have won 23 and lost 9 games against left-handed pitchers in the regular season, while the Athletics have won 17 and lost 4. That should prove conclusively that the World Series contenders will depend mainly upon their right-handed pitchers.

Two of the greatest strikeout pitchers in the game, Malone and Grove, will be represented in the series. Earnshaw and Root are not far behind them. Grove, however, stands alone in strikeouts with his fast ball and wide, breaking curves.

The World Series' patrons may be the last ones to witness games in Wrigley Field with its present dimension. It is said that club officials are contemplating a bigger park in 1930 in which home runs will be harder to hit.

President J. A. R. Quinn of the Red Sox is advocating a schedule of 140 games for the majors. He has been one of the constant campaigners for an early season closing. Now he will go after a 140-game schedule, to start about April and finish the last Sunday in September.

Foster P. Ganzel, son of the former major-league star and minor-league manager, John Ganzel, hit .333 for Louisville this season and will probably get back into the majors next season. He has been alternating in the outfield and at third base. It is recalled that Ganzel batted for .437 for Washington in 13 games in 1927 but was sent back to the Southern Association.

The American League has won 14 world championships to 10 for the National. In the matter of games won the American Leaguers are ahead 74 to 64.

The father of Edward A. Walsh, recruit pitcher of the White Sox, pitched a two-hit World Series' game once.

FALL CREW PRACTICE OPENS AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Fall rowing practice is on at the United States Naval Academy under Richard A. Clendon and Walsh, varsity and plebe coaches, respectively.

Though football attracts the largest portion of the rowing material, there were enough candidates to form three crews from the varsity squad and two from the plebes, and more are expected during the week. Among the varsity oarsmen who reported were H. A. Pieczentkowski '30, P. W. Russell '30 and W. T. Nelson '30 of last year's crews.

Rowing practice will continue as long as weather conditions permit, and will be renewed with indoor work in January, when it is hoped that the new boathouse, with fine facilities for indoor work, will be completed.

THREE ATHLETES HONORED

PHILADELPHIA—Three major sport athletes have been awarded the annual Varsity Club scholarships, according to an announcement made by Stockton Townsend, president of the club. Those who received the award are Richard E. Gentle '31 of Brookline, Mass., halfback on the varsity football team; Albert E. Lobley Jr. '30 of Camden, N. J., captain-elect of the 1929-30 varsity basketball team, and Edward A. Teaf '30 of this city, captain-elect of the swimming team and member of the varsity crew. Gentle receives the Howard McCall scholarship, Lobley the George C. Thayer scholarship and Teaf the Chester A. Minds scholarship.

W. & J. TO PLAY PITTSBURGH 1930

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Graduate Manager William G. Theurer of Washington and Jefferson has announced that contracts have been signed for a football game against Pittsburgh at Pitt Stadium Nov. 10, 1930.

STAGG TO BUILD FROM REMNANTS

Depending Largely Upon 1932 Men—Facing Rather Heavy Schedule

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Having established a reputation as a conjurer, extracting great football machines from squads that might have caused other coaches to throw up their hands in despair, Prof. A. A. Stagg in his thirty-eighth year at University of Chicago is expected to produce with a nondescript list of 50 or so candidates. He must juggle the remnants of last year's "most unsuccessful team," using largely sophomore replacements. Thirteen "C" veterans graduated, three could not keep up in their studies, and another landed a Harvard University scholarship. Six letter winners have returned.

"We should have a much stronger scoring team," said Prof. Stagg in reviewing the outlook; but he did not mention the defense. However, he regarded the losses from last year's team as not greatly to be lamented. "With many places open and some good sophomores to compete for them, we should have an alert, hard-working squad. The morale of the Maroons should show considerable improvement."

Those familiar with Prof. Stagg's record on the Midway are confident he will produce another eleven to do credit to the university; and it will have to be a good team to make a showing with a schedule that includes games with Princeton University, University of Washington, University of Illinois and University of Wisconsin, as well as big games with Purdue University and Indiana University, and four practice contests.

Scarcity of Reserves

Scarcity of good reserves may prove a handicap to the Maroons, who have possibilities for a first team of high caliber. The candidates still are a bit awkward, the scrimmage more "mob-like" than machinelike, but the players show an eagerness and ruggedness that is certain to be molded into good football by Professor Stagg and his staff. The Maroons are a rather miscellaneous lot, not running to any general classification. This may indicate a diversity of talent and power that will give them a versatile attack. Indications are that the first eleven may be better than average in weight, 190 pounds in the line, 180 pounds in the backfield.

Letter winners who returned are: Capt. John M. Kelly '31, end; C. A. Weaver '31, guard and center; G. W. Cassle '30, guard; Forrest H. Proberg '31, tackle; Howard Jersild '30, end, and Walter F. Burgess '30, fullback. C. A. Cushman '30, who developed into a leading tackle last season, kept the camp in suspense for several days, and then reported that he was ineligible. R. W. Strauss '31, who was needed at center, transferred to Harvard. H. N. Mendenhall '30, versatile halfback for two seasons, is ineligible.

Every position offers a problem to Professor Stagg. The only exception, possibly, is one of the halfback posts where Errett I. Van Nice '31 plays. Much is expected of Van Nice, who never played high school football, but got his first experience with the Maroon freshmen two years ago. He played in several varsity games last year and showed much promise, though his lack of experience made him erratic. He looks a great deal better this season. He is tall and heavy, having reached the 200-pound mark, and is developing all-around skill. He can plunge, run, throw passes and kick, and his left-hand passes have proved accurate and easy to handle in practice. He can be used at quarterback if need be, as he often plays it in scrimmage.

Van Nice May Do

Van Nice is likely to fill the niche left by Mendenhall. The other halfback candidates have not shown a great deal yet. Kenneth B. MacKenzie '32, a new aspirant, has revealed some ability at slashing off tackle. He weighs 170, and played at Bowen High School, Chicago. Other possibilities are T. E. Cowley '31, 157 pounds, who was on the squad last year; Lester Freudenthal '31, 168 pounds; D. M. Greer '31, 168 pounds, a shifty runner from Danville, Ill.; and L. E. Kanne '31, 152 pounds. Cowley and Freudenthal are from Bowen and Kanne from Hyde Park, Chicago.

The unexpected return of Burgess at fullback improved the prospects of the Maroons considerably. Burgess was one of the strong assets of the team for two seasons, and can play quarterback if needed. He is especially good at the fullback's specialty, hitting the line hard. W. A. Knudson '30, 172-pound reserve fullback last year, may get a chance to show improved form. The only other fullback possibility is Joseph M. Temple '32, 176-pounder, who attracted some attention at Oak Park, a high school in a Chicago suburb. He may work in at halfback.

At quarterback H. J. Bluhm '30 looks like the leading candidate because of his experience. He weighs 174 pounds, is quick and clever with feet and hands, but hardly enough to fill the specifications of Professor Stagg, which require the quarter to be also a good blocker and interferer on line plunges. Bluhm kicks field goals and after-points accurately, but is not so able at punting for distance. Also, he needs more versatility in his generalship. Van Nice may get the post if he can be spared at halfback.

G. W. Heywood '30, 151-pounder from Oshkosh, Wis., a reserve last year, will make a good substitute. Paul Stagg '32, second son of the coach, also is a candidate. He is tall and spindly, weighs only 148, but he knows a lot of football from having grown up in it with his father and A. A. Stagg Jr. The latter got into a few games several years ago as quarterback, but the "Old Man" leaned over backward, according to some observers, in his effort not to show "nepotism" in selection of players. The same disposition may work to the disadvantage of Paul. B. J. Wattenbey '30, 170 pounds, is another prospect; he had some experience last year.

Fair End Material

Fairly good is the list of candidates for end, though there are no all-stars in the group. Captain Kelly, 180-pounder, appears a fixture at left end, and Jersild 170 pounds, seems to be favored at the other wing. However, A. S. Aboott Jr. '31, 163 pounds, has shown ability receiving passes, and A. E. Bleeker 31, 170 pounds, Harold Boesel '31, 180 pounds, J. H. Loomis '32 167 pounds and R. E. Walsh '32, 175 pounds are other candidates. Walsh has been shifted from tackle. Jersild is from Neenah, Wis., Bleeker from Aspinwall, Pa., and Boesel from Grand View, Ill.

Two experienced tackles have returned. They are Froberg, 185 pounds, and M. E. Sonderby '30, 195 pounds. Their efforts will be supplemented by W. S. Trude Jr. '32, 189 pounds, R. E. Walsh '32, 175 pounds, and Frank J. Morris '31, 206 pounds. All of these tackle candidates are Chicagoans. At this position Jonathan C. Bunge '30, 210-pounder, of La Crosse, Wis., may see some service. The need for a good center candidate, caused by the transfer of Strauss, may make it necessary for Bunge to change his position.

One of the outstanding players is Weaver, a 235-pound guard. He has height and range and is fairly active, but has not quite the nimbleness to be a great tackle. He comes from Jonesboro, Ark., for two seasons has been a letter winner, and is sure of one guard post, unless he goes to center, where he has been tried out and the position he played at high school. At the other may be Cassle, 171 pounds; R. N. Ericson '31, 184 pounds, or A. J. Brislan '31, 200 pounds. The latter may be used at center. Other guard candidates are: S. H. Bamberg '32, 190 pounds, from Oak Park; Adolph A. Rund '32, 190 pounds, from Danville, Ill., and C. E. Schmidt '32, 177 pounds, Chicago.

In addition to Brislin and Bunge there are a number of center candidates who also may be used as guards. These are: L. C. Marshall '31, 170 pounds, who had some experience last year; D. E. Snideman '31, 178-pounder, from Portland, Ore., and Robert Diefendorf '31, 213-pound Chicagoan. The schedule follows:

Oct. 5—Beloit College and Lake Forest Academy; 12—Indiana University; 19—Ripon College and Indiana State Normal College; 26—Purdue University.

Nov. 2—Princeton University at Princeton; 9—University of Wisconsin; 16—University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill.; 23—University of Washington.

BASKETBALL GROUP IS FORMED IN EAST

NEW YORK (AP)—Organization of the Association of Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Officials was announced here with Edward Thorp of New York as president. Orson A. Kinney '18, former Yale star, was elected secretary and members of the executive committee are John Murray, David Walsh and Frank Brennan. Thomas Thorp was chosen honorary chairman.

The association is to operate along similar lines as the Eastern Association for the Selection of Football Officials. Elwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, is to select officials for league games from the new association's lists, it was announced.

Officials listed by the association were: Edward Thorp, Thomas Thorp, John Murray, Frank Brennan, David Tobey, Thomas Degnan, John Norton, Richard Meehan, Harry Bennett, Edward Shaw, Orson A. Kinney, Edward Hastings, Ward Brennan and Arthur Carroll, all of New York; David Walsh of Hoboken, N. J.; James Rumsey of Philadelphia; Donald Risely, of Hamilton, N. Y.; Edward Kearney of Syracuse, N. Y.; Leroy Smith of Trenton, N. J., and James Young of North Adams.

CAPABLANCA INCREASES LEAD

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba increased his lead over Dr. Saville Tartakower of France by defeating Golmayo of Spain in a match adjourned from the third round of the international chess masters' tournament.

Leading the Maroon on the Gridiron

CAPT. JOHN M. KELLY
University of Chicago Football Team

German Water-Poloists Are Defeated by English Team

Two Contests Marked by Excessive Roughness—Veteran Soccer Football Secretary Honored—Dirt-Track Motorcycling in Buenos Aires

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Germany's water-polo team which took third place in the European championship at Budapest this summer after winning the Olympic Games' tournament at Amsterdam in 1928, has just visited England; but unlike the German track athletes and lawn tennis players who did the same thing previously, the pololsts went away defeated after two matches in which rough play was the dominant feature. In the second encounter, Saturday, the vigor was so excessive and the clutching so promiscuous that six swimming costumes were ripped off their owners' bodies and the supply of reserve equipment was so unexpectedly taxed, that the German goalkeeper had to dispense with the usual covering in the closing stages of the game.

In other words, the matches developed along lines that apparently have to be expected when two keen, powerful teams clash at this particular sport. Feeling always seems to run high in such contests and the close proximity of the players to one another with the major part of their bodies concealed below the surface of the water makes transgression very easy in the heat of the moment.

Water-polo is an extraordinarily difficult game to referee and it is felt that the saving of its good name rests with the players. On the Continent the question rose so acutely that the scheme has been brought forward that special awards should be made to those teams that play cleanly. British sentiment is strongly opposed to this innovation because it is thought undesirable to treat obedience to rule as if it were a special virtue rather than a first essential to sportsmanship. British water-polo, one has observed on many occasions, is usually of a robust order and in international games it is not long before the robustness engenders foul play and destroys the harmony of the proceedings.

F. J. Wall Is Honored

F. J. Wall's long years of devoted service to the now world-wide game of Association football received a striking tribute the other day when the secretaries of the Scottish, Irish and Welsh governing bodies visited London especially to present a token of personal appreciation to the man they described enthusiastically as the "prince of secretaries."

The gift to the secretary of the English Football Association took the form of a three-handled silver loving cup adorned with the Scottish, Irish and Welsh national emblems and bearing the signatures of the respective secretaries. George Graham, C. Watson and T. Robbins. Robbins, making the presentation at a lunch to which the four national officials were entertained by the directors of the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, alluded to Wall as the "wisest counselor and best guide that the game has ever had," and said it was impossible for the secretaries of Scotland, Ireland and Wales to place on record their gratitude for the services which could not be accurately estimated or adequately repaid. He added that there are 57 countries today playing organized soccer football and Wall's name is a household word in all of them.

Watson, Graham and C. D. Roberts, chairman of the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, spoke in a similar vein and Wall, deeply moved by this totally unexpected exhibition of the high regard in which he is held, acknowledged the gift by assuring the donors his desire to continue his work for the good of the game. The secretaries' memento of personal esteem is a forerunner of a "bumper" international testimonial to which soccer players and administrators all over the world are contributing. Subscriptions are pouring in for this purpose—even from countries to which the testimonial committee has not appealed.

To Open Argentine Speedway

British "speedway" experts are to inaugurate dirt-track racing in Argentina, and five of them have already sailed for Buenos Aires. These "Knights of the Flying Cinders" are Frank Duckett, George Corney, Robert Harrison, Sydney Newiss and "Dusty" Haigh. When they arrive in South America they will not find the Argentineans absolutely in the dark regarding the charms of this new sport for, so The Christian Science Monitor learns, two British riders now in Buenos Aires have already began instructing Argentinean motorcyclists in the art of dirt-track racing, and it is announced that no fewer than 30 young Argentinean enthusiasts are at present under tuition at the Huracan Stadium where the newly laid track is to be opened with the arrival of the five British stars above mentioned.

The speedway season at Buenos Aires will last five months, and it is understood that the racing will take place under British rules and almost entirely on British machines. The introduction of the sport in Argentina opens fresh prospects on the international side of dirt-track motorcycling, which now has a big following in Britain. If Argentinean riders make their appearance on English tracks next year, as hoped, they will add to the cosmopolitan flavor of the sport that is sustained by the continued success of Australians—the pioneers of the game—New Zealanders and Americans.

Dirt-track racing has now passed out of the realm of novelty into a position of great popularity in Britain's sporting program. At first the overseas riders dominated in the prize lists, but now dozens of brilliant home riders have been developed whose weekly performances are followed with the keenest interest by their "fans." These enthusiasts never seem to tire of watching their begrimed heroes hurtling round a track at 40 miles an hour or more and "broadsiding round bends in a smother of cinders to the accompaniment of excited shrieks from the spectators. Saturday the writer saw some of the "aces" trying to fight their way through their admirers at the close of the last 1929 league contest of the Crystal Palace track. Scores of youngsters besieged them, waving autograph books and stubs of pencils. They received splendid value when they did secure a victim for, besides his signature, they obtained fingerprints done in oil.

Miss England, the speedboat which, with Sir Henry Segrave at the wheel, has won more international events for Britain than any craft ever built, has been presented to the Nation by its owner, Sir Charles Wakefield. In her short racing career Miss England won the world's maritime speed title from the United States and a few days ago captured all the events at the international race meeting at Venice, among them the championship of Europe. It is thought likely that this historic craft, of lower engine power than most of her rivals from other countries, will be placed in one of the national museums.

Stanford-Oregon Feature Pacific Coast Conference

Oregonians Hope to Defeat Cardinals in Game That Should Have Much to Do With Far West Title —Southern California Starts Out Well

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Unless their game ends in a tie, which is only remotely probable, either Stanford University or University of Oregon will receive a good start toward the 1929 championship in the Pacific Coast Conference, when their elevens meet at Palo Alto this week-end. This contest is by all means the feature on the coast, and brings together two of the strongest Conference elevens.

Oregon is going South, determined to beat the Cardinals. Impossible? In view of what G. S. Warner's teams have done the last two week-ends the Oregonians have a plenty hard project cut out. But, on the other hand, Oregon sees this as its big year in the Conference. Stanford, a 26-to-12 victor over Oregon last year, is favored to win, but the score should be closer. Oregon has worked double time preparing for this game. Coach J. J. McEwan has his veteran backfield, featuring J. W. Kitzmiller '31, fullback, and Capt. D. G. Mason '30, halfback, working together nicely.

Stanford will find Oregon's line offering plenty of resistance. Last year Stanford players said Oregon's line gave them the stiffest opposition of the season. Oregon has that same line intact this fall, and its strong points are G. P. Stadelman '30, the center; Austin Colbert '31, 202-pound tackle, and George Christensen '30, his 220-pound partner at the other tackle position.

Stanford Looks Stronger

Stanford looks stronger this year but Coach G. S. Warner is bothered. This year, for the first time since the veteran mentor came to Stanford, the Cardinals have been working out twice daily. Both teams enter this crucial game undefeated. Stanford sprang somewhat of a surprise last week-end by defeating the Olympic Club, 6 to 0, before a crowd of 25,000. Oregon ran true to form against Pacific winning 58 to 0. The Cardinals were on the defense most of the time against the strong Olympic Club team, but when they gained a "break," sufficient power was on hand to score. Taking the ball on the Winged O's 45-yard line after a poor kick, Stanford scored on two plays. R. L. Frentrup '30, halfback, ran 22 yards. On a fake drive through the line C. O. Smalling '30, quarterback, dropped back and sent a neat pass over the line to H. L. Rothert '30, halfback, who scored the only points of the game.

Stanford is the hardest game on Oregon's schedule. If they are able to best Coach Warner's eleven, the Northern team has a fine prospect to finish at the top of the column. A victory for Stanford also will mean a long advance toward the championship and the elimination of the most formidable northern opponent, although the Cardinals cannot play this game only, for Southern California and California remain ahead.

Oregon State Agricultural College had a better opportunity last year to defeat Southern California than it has this. Last season the Trojan-Oregon State contest, played the same date, was a headline affair. This year a Trojan victory appears certain, although the Oregon Staters are rapidly developing into a creditable team. Coach P. J. Schissler has had his hands full developing players to replace the valuable veterans lost from last year. Against Southern California the Aggies will rely upon Cecil Sherwood '31, halfback, and Henry T. Hughes '31, halfback. R. E. Buerke '30, is the favorite to succeed H. A. Maple '29, as the Aggie quarterback.

Undefeated Teams Meet

Both Oregon State and Southern California enter their game undefeated. The Trojans achieved their first Conference victory last week-end by rolling over University of California at Los Angeles, 76 to 0. This victory showed that the 1929 Trojans have plenty of power, even down to the last reserve and raised their football stock immensely.

Coach H. H. Jones has shifted some of his key men recently. Capt. N. B. Barrager '30, all-coast center last year, is playing at guard. Players who are showing up exceptionally well in the Trojan team include R. S. Saunders '31, halfback and fullback last year, who has been shifted to quarterback and is doing considerable ball carrying, and Jesse P. Mortensen '31, halfback.

Oregon State defeated California Agricultural College, 19 to 0. The Oregon Staters were held during the first half, but broke loose in the last. Howard Kerr '31, halfback, ran 30 yards to the one-yard line, and R. E. Buerke '31, quarterback, scored the touchdown. Brice Nosler '32, reserve quarterback, and C. A. Metten '30, fullback, scored the other Oregon State touchdowns.

Washington State Impressive

State College of Washington, impressive in its 48-to-0 defeat of the College of Idaho last week-end, meets Mt. St. Charles at Pullman. University of Montana defeated Mt. St. Charles, 18 to 0, at Missoula last week-end. This game will give the two teams a basis of comparison for their game at Missoula later in the season. Nearly four Cougar teams saw action against College of Idaho. O. H. Jones '31, halfback, was the best ground gainer with Carl Ellingsen '31, another halfback, the best scorer, getting three touchdowns, one after a 50-yard dash. E. L. Schwartz '30, Cougar guard last year, looks good at fullback post this fall.

Whether University of Montana will be able to slow down the University of Washington's team, which offers many of the characteristics of Coach E. W. Bagshaw's "Purple Tornado" of a few seasons back is doubtful. Washington presented a team last week-end with ample power apparent. The Huskies defeated Whitman College 47 to 0. Washington needs a few punters and it has not been thoroughly proven yet that the team does not miss the sterling playing of C. O. Carroll '29, all-Coast halfback last year. Coach Bagshaw is considering moving Capt. J. T. Jessup '30, the 6ft. 8-in. lineman from tackle to his old post at center. Last year Washington defeated Montana, 25 to 0.

A comparison of University of Idaho and University of Washington strength will be possible after the Vandal-Whitman game this week-end. Last year Idaho won from Whitman, 26 to 13, but a bigger margin of victory is in prospect this fall, Idaho having shown in the first game that Coach L. B. Calland has a fine football team in the making. Idaho won last Saturday from Montana State College, 39 to 6, which constituted adequate return for the surprise 15-to-13 defeat the Vandals sustained at the hands of this college last year.

The Vandals looked like a coming team, and are certainly to be regarded a "Dark Horse" in the northern end of the Conference. Idaho showed plenty of power and star ball carriers. Coach Calland used five quarterbacks, four of them scoring touchdowns, Waldemar Pederson '32, quarterback, was the leading ground gainer and touchdown scorer. Idaho rolled up 571 yards from scrimmage and passes to 189 yards for the Montana Staters. Coach Calland has shifted several of his regulars. W. L. Kerchisnik '30, two-year fullback, looked excellent, as outside halfback, where his main task is clearing the pathway for fleet ball carriers. W. D. Bessler '32 has been moved from guard to tackle; C. J. Doff '30, from half to quarter. J. C. Corkery '32, has become a regular guard and looks like a capable running mate for E. L. Martin '31.

Having disposed of its first threat, Santa Clara, rather handily, the University of California team is ready to tackle its second, St. Mary's. California rolled over Santa Clara, 27 to 0, before a crowd of 45,000 people, all looking for specifications on Coach C. L. Price's 1929 Golden Bears. California's team measured up to all expectations, and is sure to figure in the championship race to the last. The St. Mary's game will give critics further chance to observe whether Ben Lom '30, Golden Bears' star halfback, is worthy of all-coast honors this fall. California expects Lom to be its backfield ace, and is boosting him as one of the best on the coast.

Chance to Rebuild

Soundly defeated in its first Conference start, U. C. L. A. has a chance to build its strength and revive its morale. A non-Conference opponent, Fresno State Teachers, is met this week-end. Coach W. H. Spaulding of the Bruins has good material on his squad this year, but it is inexperienced.

Every Conference team enters the third round of games undefeated. Last year two defeats had been recorded on the books at this time, Stanford and Idaho. That Conference teams are displaying an unusual amount of power this fall is thoroughly indicated in scores of last week-end games. The combined scoring of all Conference teams was 368 points. Only two touchdowns were scored against Conference teams, but neither Montana State nor Santa Clara converted the extra point. Last season the second week-end of the season also saw all 10 Conference teams in action. The total scoring then was 217 points for the Conference teams to 39 for the opponents, indicating that the far western teams know better this year how to make touchdowns and how to keep the other fellow from doing it.

Hornsby Keeps Up His Heavy Hitting

Has Made Seven of His Club's 14 Hits in the Last Two Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	95	52	.646
Pittsburgh	86	64	.573
New York	82	66	.554
St. Louis	76	73	.510
Philadelphia	70	81	.464
Brooklyn	70	81	.464
Cincinnati	65	84	.436
Boston	54	97	.358

RESULTS OCT. 1

Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn at New York (wet grounds).

The attention of sports fans returned to baseball Tuesday, after an open day on Monday, but only to view another Chicago defeat in the National League at the hands of Cincinnati, 3 to 2, the Cub's second setback in the three-game series.

There is nothing wrong with the Chicago pitching, despite the fact that the Cubs have lost seven of their last nine games. But where is the great offensive of the Cubs? In their last nine games 11 hits is the highest total made in any one of them by the club, while in three of them they made seven and in two others they made eight and nine.

If every man on the Chicago team was a Rogers Hornsby, the defeats sustained would have been turned into victories. Hornsby has certainly done his share in the effort to bring victory, his three hits, Tuesday, raising his batting average to .380, only four points out of second place in the league rating. Hornsby is after his seventh batting championship, but with O'Doul of the Phillies averaging .396, Hornsby's chances are very small. However, the persistence of the Chicago second baseman is worthy of more than passing interest, for he has made seven hits in his last eight turns at bat and 10 hits in his last four games including two home runs. He has made one-half of Chicago's 14 hits in the last two games.

Grimm's return to first base means that he will be ready to take part in the World Series when it opens.

While Guy T. Bush failed to win his game, Tuesday, he showed his best form in many weeks and by the time the big series opens may be back in the stride which enabled him to win six games without a defeat at the start of the league race. Bush has now failed to win any one of his last seven starts but his last two games have been encouraging, pointing to his ultimate total recovery.

Tuesday, Bush allowed only six hits but his opponent, Lucas, was in his usual good form and allowed seven hits which he kept well scattered. Until the eighth inning it looked as though Bush would score a shutout but the Reds bunched three of their six hits in the eighth to score all their runs. In this inning, a triple by Critz was the winning factor. Even at that Bush should not have lost his game in nine innings at least, for Grimm's poor throw to the plate to catch Critz after he had tripled let in the run which settled the issue.

For a pitcher with a seventh-place club, Lucas has an impressive record. He has won 19 and lost 13, and a large proportion of his defeats were well-pitched games by him, the losses being charged to the poor support of his teammates or lack of timely hitting. Experts agree that Lucas is one of the best five pitchers in the league if not the best. Put him with the Cubs or the Giants and he would win at least 25 games. Tuesday score:

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	3	6	1
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Bush and Gonzales. Time—1h. 20m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	102	46	.689
New York	88	64	.579
Cleveland	84	68	.541
St. Louis	76	72	.514
Washington	71	79	.473
Detroit	69	81	.460
Chicago

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: Third President of the United States, drafter of the Declaration of Independence, Ambassador to France, Governor of Virginia, Secretary of State, Virginian gentleman and master of Monticello, scientific farmer and gardener, architect, lawyer, scholar, champion of the cause of the common man. Himself of comparatively humble origin, Jefferson entered by marriage the Randolph family of Virginia. Though a member of the bar, he actually practiced law but little, finding himself drawn into colonial affairs at the critical period just preceding the War of American Independence. Previously a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, now delegate to the Continental Congress, Jefferson was appointed one of a committee to draft the Declaration of Independence. At this task even a young man who wielded a ready pen labored for 18 long days. In the end, while Benjamin Franklin and John Adams offered amendations, it was Jefferson's version which stood.

It is possible to touch here only upon the high lights of so eminent a public career. In Washington's Cabinet, Jefferson was consistently opposed by Alexander Hamilton, who led the Federalist Party and distrusted profoundly the rank and file of his fellow countrymen, while Jefferson contended for state sovereignty and held the most optimistic views as to the inherent wisdom, integrity and fitness to rule of the common man. Gaining the Presidency as the result of the contested election of 1800, Jefferson steered the new Republic through tangled foreign relations with England and France; he directed the exploration of the western part of the United States; he accomplished the sensational purchase of the Louisiana Territory.

Refusing to be a third-time candidate for the Presidency, Jefferson retired to his estate at Monticello, overlooking the town of Charlottesville, in which he had himself designed and planned the University of Virginia. He had remained a person of simple tastes and unostentatious, whether or not it is true that, on the day of his inauguration, he rode on horseback to the capital, tied his bridle to the fence-rails and strode unattended into the Senate Chamber. A man whose memory Americans, of whatever party, must needs hold in honor; the first American who not only professed, but demonstrated by his acts, his sincere belief in a practical democracy.

A Word a Day

Cabal

We have acquired this word through the French *cabale* and mediæval Latin *cabbala*, from the Hebrew *gabbalah*, for "mysterious doctrine," applying in early days especially to a mystical interpretation of the Scriptures. That its meaning once denoted merely a number of persons united for some purpose is evidenced in the French form (as well as in the German *cabala*), signifying "club or society."

The idea of a small and secret faction promoting private ends by intrigue was strengthened in the time of Charles II by his so-called "Committee of Foreign Affairs" or cabinet, whose names—by a coincidence—began with the letters which form the word "cabal" (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale). By their scheming they brought the name into reproach, from which it has never freed itself.

Any designing group of self-interested persons may be called a cabal. The term is frequently used in discussing national and international affairs and should be fully understood.

The second syllable of ca-bal' is accented. Sound first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *am*.

"Many cabals were formed and some commotions were excited."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

London Opinion: According to figures published in America, 1,000,000,000 persons throughout the world are within the range of radiocasting stations. Those who can afford it are pushing on to the wide, silent spaces.

Los Angeles Times: Americanism: Trying to solve the traffic problem; erecting another perpendicular hive that will require 10,000 people to enter the same block at 9 a. m.

Passing Show: One of our poets writes all his poems in tube trains. He finds that he does his best work under pressure.

London Humorist: We read that a practice golf ball, which will not travel more than 30 feet, has been put on the market. We thought the idea was an old one, as we seem to have been using a ball of that sort for years.

A Quotation for Today

READING furnishes the mind only with materials for knowledge; it is thinking makes what we read ours.—LOCKE

Odds and Ends

Women Stockholders

Women comprise over 50 per cent of the 454,596 stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Lumber Producer

The State of Washington is reported as producing more lumber, apples and raspberries than any other state in the Union.

Film Investments

American investments in motion pictures amount to approximately $1,750,000,000, according to an estimate made by a Wall Street publication.

Early Bank Notes

Bank notes were in existence in China as early as 2697 B. C.

First Glider Passenger

The first pilot to carry a passenger in a glider was Anthony H. G. Fokker, the airplane designer, in 1922.

Potato Growers

Potato specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture point out that every grower of potatoes on a commercial scale should provide storage capacity for at least 75 per cent of his annual crop and not try to market the entire crop in the autumn.

Cheapest Metal

Iron is the commonest and cheapest of all the metals found in the earth.

Record Glider Ascent

An unofficial altitude record for motorless planes was set by a German glider pilot recently when he soared to a height of more than 6000 feet with no other power aiding him than rising currents of air.

System in Farming

According to the Secretary of Agriculture, intensive farming methods applied to the entire 505,000,000 acres of farm land in America would double the food crop.

BERLIN'S ROBOT POSTBOX

Berlin has a mechanical letter box which automatically weighs and stamps a letter after it is inserted in the box and the correct amount of postage is put in a slot.

The Children's Corner

The Fall Painting

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, the famous Boston Common squirrel, pulled his head back into dining room. It had been sticking out of the window.

"My dear," he shouted, meaning Mrs. Scroggins. She came on the trot, with her apron gathered up in her hands. Her head had not been out of the window. She had been cooking.

"Yes," she said, coming to the side of her husband, who still leaned slightly out of the window.

"My dear," said Mr. Scroggins, "we must hurry to get outside together as soon as possible."

Mrs. Scroggins smiled, knowing that something pleasant must be the reason for going outside.

"What is it?" she said.

Her husband pointed to a maple

"Isn't It Wonderful!" Exclaimed Mrs. Scroggins.

(Acer Saccharium) which stood quietly outside the window. Trees usually are quiet, even when the wind blows. Then they rustle but always in hushed voices. The Scrogginses know this. They have not lived in trees all their lives for nothing.

Mrs. Scroggins saw immediately why her husband pointed. During the night something beautiful had happened to the maple. Great splotches of gold shone from out the green leaves.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Scroggins, and her eyes shone. "Let's hurry! There must be much more to see."

So Mr. Scroggins helped with the dishes. He was in such a hurry to get into the open that he left one or two damp spots on a cup and several glasses were a trifle cloudy at the bottom, but Mrs. Scroggins said nothing, for she was just as anxious to get outside as was her husband. But she did note down in her memory which cup and which glasses they were, so that she could go over them and give them a real polish later.

They not only hurried. They scurried. And when you scurry as well as hurry you soon are started. Which they were.

When they reached the ground they looked up at their home, good old Ulmus Americana. They noticed with delight that some of the leaves were brown. Then they ran as fast as they could to their garden, beside which were some sumac bushes. Sure enough, the leaves which had been green were now a bright red and the sumac was like an unfuried banner.

"Isn't it wonderful!" said Mrs. S. Mr. Scroggins beamed and pushed his high hat forward on his head till the brim touched his eyebrows.

"Now we'll go over to the Patch," he said, the Patch being their name for a little enclosure near Boylston Street in which are ferns, some bushy small birches and any number of wild flowers. When they saw the Patch they hugged each other. "See the ferns! And look at that little birch!"

Orange and russet and yellow and golden. Color! Color! Color! Not so many hours before there had been mostly green. The two old squirrels drank in the color as though it were ginger ale and smacked their lips after each sip.

"There's nothing more beautiful than the Fall Painting, is there, my dear," said Mr. Scroggins. And Mrs. Scroggins, raising her eyes to the Common where trees had modestly donned their brightest frocks—yellow and gold and red and pink and orange and russet—nodded her head and smiled as only Mrs. Scroggins can smile when pleased.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Autumn Leaves Puzzle: 1. Oak. 2, Elm. 3, poplar. 4, maple. 5, chestnut. 6, aspen. 7, birch.

What Boys?

A		D		T		R
	N		R		E	F
M		E		P		R
	O		W		O	A
T		E		B		N
	L		B		S	C
L		I		Y		I

W.P.K.

Start With the Letter A in the Upper Left-Hand Corner and Move Diagonally One Square at a Time, and Spell Seven Boys' Names. Use Every Letter at Least Once and End With the Letter "M" Directly Below the Starting Letter.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Rescue

Toronto, Ont.

THE gold medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society, which has only been awarded six times in 35 years, is to be awarded to Henry Brown, a Negro sailor in the employ of the Canadian National Steamships. The award is for deeds of high courage.

The act of valor which gained the award for Mr. Brown consisted in diving into the Atlantic Ocean to the rescue of a woman passenger who had fallen overboard. A dispatch, quoted here in part, gives the following information regarding the incident:

"The ocean was icy cold and a high sea was running. Mr. Brown jumped in after Mrs. Henlon, and supported her until a lifeboat reached them 20 minutes later. It was an hour and sixteen minutes later when the lifeboat returned to the steamer with its passenger and her rescuer. Brown had no lifebelt when he jumped overboard. The captain of the steamer, as well as other officers and the crew, has verified Mr. Brown's valor."

Her Burden Light

London

ON A hot day in London a small child was carrying her younger brother—almost as big as herself—from the heat and smoke of the street where they lived to the fresher air of a near-by park.

A lady who met them, observing the little girl hot and breathless, said to her: "You have a heavy burden for a hot day like this!"

The little girl looked up in surprise and said: "He's not a burden—he's my little brother."

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Roger: "How do you like my garden?"
Guest: "Very nice—but rather small."
Roger: "Yes, but look how high it goes!"

Fixing the Detour

"What? The main road to Binksville is open all the way?"

"Yes, we had to open it until we get the detour fixed."—*Buffalo Times.*

Increases Household Funds

"I always encourage my husband to recline in an easy chair and put his feet on the mantelpiece."

"Why?"

"When he goes to bed, there is usually some small change left in the chair."—*Wichita Star.*

Class Distinction

Sailor: "Man overboard!"

Wife of the Man in the Water: "Pardon me—a *gentleman.* My husband is a first-class passenger."—*Pearson's.*

Let Down

Little Nelly had just had her first dip.

"How do you like it, dearie?" asked her mother.

Nelly glared at the sparkling sea. "I don't like it at all, mother," she replied, coldly. "I sat on a wave and went through."—*Tit Bits.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many words were cabled between Germany and America in 1928?—*World's Great Capitals.....* 20
2. What was the first attempted air voyage across the Atlantic?—*Odds and Ends...* 20
3. What is the aim of Poland's first woman judge in regard to juvenile offenders? —*Women's Enterprises Page.* 20
4. What rule suspended the importation of American photoplays by France?—*Editorial Page .....* 20
5. Who was the poet that saved Athens?—*Home Forum Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Financing the World

TWO of the most puissant envoys who ever left American shores—albeit without presidential orders or State Department credentials—have just gone to Europe to help establish one of the most important international institutions ever proposed. Jackson E. Reynolds and Melvin A. Traylor go as unofficial representatives of the United States' financial system to assist in the organization of the Bank for International Settlements, designed to carry out the Young plan and popularly known as the World Bank.

Curiously illustrative of the way the United States has been drawn inevitably into the orbit of world affairs, despite its rejection of the League of Nations in the effort to avoid political entanglements, is the fact that Owen D. Young was chiefly responsible for the agreement to set up this bank—which is regarded as the League's potential equivalent in finance—while Mr. Reynolds is prominently mentioned as likely to be its first president.

The American representatives and those of the six other major powers involved are embarking upon a pioneer work. What the World Bank becomes will depend largely upon them. Within the rather indefinite limits sketched by the Young plan they will determine the site, size, form and functions of the bank. Designing it first of all to handle German reparations and remove them from the realm of politics to that of finance, the authors of the scheme foresaw for the bank eventually a much larger service as an essential clearing house for international fiscal transfers.

The need for world-wide banking co-operation becomes more apparent daily. The constant shrinkage in the size of the fiscal globe and corresponding development of world trade are making the nations increasingly interdependent financially. Food shortages have been removed from human experience largely through the development of means for quickly and cheaply transporting supplies; in like manner better methods for transferring financial resources will tend to stop money "famines," usually known as panics. An example of this normally beneficial fluidity is presented by the advance in the Bank of England's discount rate, just announced, which is a direct result of the drainage of British gold into the American stock market in recent months. Another is the fact that officials of the Federal Reserve System and of the Bank of England have found periodic, but unofficial, conferences advantageous.

The World Bank would systematize and facilitate such international financial co-operation. By promoting economic stability and smoothing the way for necessary fiscal adjustments, it could easily grow into a tremendous force for peace. The measure to which it fulfills that rôle rests largely with the undramatic and unofficial gentlemen now gathering in Europe to start it on its way.

The Great Waste Industry

OF ALL the commercial transactions that comprise the business world, the specialized and extremely intricate trade of dealers in the waste products of industry and the cast-off materials of modern cities probably receive least notice from the general public. The "old clo' man" and similar itinerant merchants of waste very often come into contact with the housewives of well-to-do districts, but their business is swiftly done and, there being little gain, little is thought and even less spoken concerning it. And yet the enormous value of what passes for waste in large and small cities becomes apparent when one considers that in the United States alone, according to the latest available figures of the Bureau of Mines, 31,300 tons of tin valued at $31,062,100 were recovered in 1924 from tin scraps or trimmings and from the detinning of empty cans and other food containers.

Tin, though extremely valuable, is not by any means the only metal that is being rescued in large quantities from the scrap heaps of factories or cities. The waste industry, indeed, turns everything that comes its way to good account, from disused industrial plants and battle cruisers to cast-off garments and tires, or just rags of all sorts. But important as the commerce in waste materials between nations already is, much wealth still remains untapped. An analysis has, for instance, been just made by an expert employed by the British Ministry of Health, which shows that of the 2,000,000 tons of refuse removed each year from London households, it should be possible to retrieve 179,694 tons of paper, 77,606 tons of metal, 33,976 tons of rags, 17,264 tons of bones, and 600,000 tons of clinker. Of these not even the clinker, it is claimed, need be wasted, for it could be utilized for all sorts of materials that are used for road making, from curbstones to pipes.

The real work of reclaiming this waste, it is urged by certain influential organs of public opinion in England, should be carried out by large public utility corporations working hand in hand with the civic authorities of the largest English cities like London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester and the smaller towns within their periphery.

A scheme for the erection of such a reclamation plant and factories near London has, it appears, already been prepared and submitted to the Home Development Committee, which was recently set up by J. H. Thomas, chief British Minister to deal with unemployment, to consider the advisability of granting state assistance to any scheme that is likely to absorb a sufficient number of unemployed.

Research, it must be remembered, is constantly improving the processes of recovery of disused materials, either by resolving them into their constituent parts or by transforming them into valuable by-products. The disposal of waste should in no distant future therefore become an increasingly profitable concern of every municipality in Europe and America.

No Casualties

WE MIGHT just as well face the facts squarely and openly, for it will certainly not serve the cause of Anglo-American friendship to conceal the truth that certain aspects of Ramsay MacDonald's visit have been raising misgivings in Washington—at least some misgivings in some parts of Washington.

The repressed gravity of the situation has been apparent to most observers of international affairs from the guarded news which has been emanating from the capital, and from the weighted political pieces of which the "two-column" Washington correspondents have been unburdening themselves.

The problem, it is stated on the highest authority, "confronts the division of international conferences and protocol of the State Department," and "the circumstances in the present instance are peculiar." Again, "Sir Auckland Geddes, then British Ambassador, so deferred to Mr. Balfour." "The question will be settled when the British Ambassador advises." With these cautious and costly words, the controversy has been raging.

Were not a solution to this vexed matter in sight, it would perhaps be unsafe to speak so openly. But again have the forces of Anglo-American statesmanship proved themselves competent to avert a most ominous crisis. And, so, Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister of the American Vice-President, with disarming graciousness, has waived her rank of precedence in favor of Lady Isabella Howard, wife of the British Ambassador, and Mr. MacDonald has himself expressed the wish that his daughter, Ishbel, shall not, as the social squadrons take their formation next week, be treated officially.

And, now, surely the way has been cleared for Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover to deal with the less complicated aspects of the disarmament problem.

Memorials Truly Serviceable

HIGH on a slope of a certain New England hill a large marble shaft of ungainly proportions stands, starkly conspicuous against a background of forest. Strangers, curious to know its significance, are usually answered somewhat in this manner:

That? Oh, that's the memorial of a man who used to live hereabouts—don't recollect just who. Built it himself and had his name carved on the base of it, but hardly anyone gets up there to see it. What's that? No, I never did anything special. Just a rich fellow who wanted to be remembered.

In the little town nestling at the foot of that hill is another sort of memorial. It is a triangular strip of park set at the junction of two roads. Under its green canopy of maples are a number of comfortable benches, and in its center a happy fountain. It is a spot much frequented by mothers and young children. The donor's name is not chiseled in marble, nor does it appear on plaque or bas-relief, but the townspeople recall it with gratitude, for it is associated with something which has played a pleasant part in their experience.

This little village park typifies, to a degree, a new style in memorials and the tendency to give them an active and helpful part in the community. That there are not more of this type may be due to the difficulties of properly providing for their maintenance in perpetuity, and in this connection it is gratifying to note the success being achieved in making such arrangements easier. Massachusetts, for instance, has a body of public-spirited citizens known as the Trustees of Public Reservations, incorporated under the laws of the State, with authority to acquire land and hold it open to the public free of taxation.

Recently, these trustees published a report, in which they said:

The Trustees of Public Reservations have reason to believe that there are many citizens who own lands which they would be willing to dedicate to posterity for use as public open spaces, with an endowment. People are beginning to realize that such gifts can most appropriately stand as memorials to perpetuate the name of a beloved relative. The trustees wish it to be known that they are prepared to accept on behalf of the people of Massachusetts such lands as may increase the facilities for access to nature, recreation and historic interest, which should be conserved for the public benefit, enjoyment and health.

This offer of service can hardly fail to point out and make available the way for many individuals, rich alike in worldly goods and human sympathy, to provide for a splendid type of memorial.

Stambul, Singapore, Samarkand!

WE PROPOSE to venture a kind word for the gentle art of armchair journeying—and to shed a tear for its decadence. For as we love the art, so we mourn its passing: it is one of the regrettable facts of today that imagination finds itself diverted into strange new channels and into more materialistic grooves, while, most unfortunate of all, it increasingly finds its reaches thwarted by the current temper, which frowns upon such of its manifestations as daydreaming as inconsonant with the prevailing swift tempo.

Well, we are not one lightly to deal with the joys of vicarious journeying. Many a time have we trod the Royal Road to Romance by way of our armchair, with a gorgeous daydream mood paying all fares. Personally, we favor a great overstuffed lounging chair, inconceivably large, inconceivably ingenious in its capacity for simple joy. In its bulging, yielding depths there have been dreamed mighty dreams—adventures have been lived quite decently comparable to those of Trader Horn and his ilk.

But what we really set out to say was this: that these journeys are in their most delightful moments concerned with names—names, we believe, even more than that of which they are merely the symbols. Not, to be sure, ordinary, prosaic names, such as New York, Paris, London, Vienna: these conjure up things of essentially material aspect—enormous buildings, cafés, fogs. Our journeyings, however, are not concerned with names evoking definite images, but rather with those that from themselves breathe forth an ineffable charm.

And herewith we record three such names, of which, for us, not one is greater than the others: Stambul, Singapore, Samarkand. Find, if you will, some clue to our affection for these names in their sibilant alliteration, in their Oriental origin, in the richness of allusion to them in literature, in motion picture thrillers. To the raison d'être we are wholly indifferent. Our concern is with the delight of sweet sounds and their secret, haunting, evanescent connotation. Stambul, Singapore, Samarkand! There is little of the substantial that these names evoke. Stambul—perhaps the dirge of a weird flute; Singapore—perhaps a babel of strange tongues; Samarkand—perhaps the throbbing of a great brass cymbal. These quite conventional images—and nothing more palpable.

But what vague, intangible wonders haunt those names! Just the breath of three words—and three worlds have opened themselves to our conquest. Provocative names! Names of vast allure! Stambul, Singapore, Samarkand . . . respectfully, confidently, we challenge all who are sufficiently intrepid to submit any they deem superior.

More Service Than Suasion

MERGERS and gigantic business groups, voluntary chains and consolidated purchasing alliances are making a great impress upon the art of salesmanship. As these mammoth industrial affiliations grow larger, and begin to dominate the market, the problem of selling takes on a new and important complexion. No longer can the old-time drummer go on the road and, by his persuasive eloquence, garner a bag full of large orders. "Whoppers" are no longer in vogue—a "whopper" in the parlance of a salesman being a carload order where a packing-box sale was adequate for the occasion.

These conclusions summarize in brief the views expressed by the members of the New York Sales Managers Club, who devoted a recent meeting to a discussion of the importance of the salesman. Back in 1910, the census listed one commercial traveler to every 500 population. In 1920, the number had dropped to one to every 600 population, and the census to be taken next year, it was said, will show a far greater diminution still in the percentage of salesmen on the road. The change, it is confessed, is due to the new industrial and commercial consolidations.

Modern selling is more service than suasion. In fact, the modern salesman is something entirely different from that old-time commercial traveler, whose name first appeared in the census statistics of 1870. Probably that is one reason why, in numbers, commercial travelers appear to be dwindling. Today's salesman is not known by such a title. Just as frequently he is a market analyst, a service or account executive, an advertising manager, a style counselor, or one or the other of a dozen new classifications which have been created by modern conditions of marketing.

And this change is indicative of what is coming over the whole business structure. It is much healthier than the older plan, for it is predicated upon the needs and the desires of consumers, and the sales plan is keyed to fill those without penury and without glut.

The Explorer Commutes

WITH the first antarctic flight already to his credit, together with the discovery of the insular character of Graham Land, Sir Hubert Wilkins again has sailed southward. His vacation from polar exploration included a jaunt around the world in the Graf Zeppelin. Now he goes back to the job where the seasons are reversed and, when his "summer's" work is done, he will return to accompany the Graf on its projected arctic voyage.

The flight in the antarctic which Sir Hubert made in December of last year was virtually a reconnaissance, although it defined hitherto unknown boundaries of Antarctica. This season he embarks on a far more ambitious plan—a flight of more than 2000 miles between Hearst Land, which he discovered last year, and the Bay of Whales, where Commander Richard E. Byrd has his base.

Sir Hubert's proposed flight would trace across the bottom of the world a trail similar to that which he blazed across the arctic basin in the spring of 1928 with his brilliant 2200-mile flight from Alaska to Spitzbergen.

The vigor with which Sir Hubert plies his geographical research excites admiration for the explorer himself, but also focuses attention upon the new tools of transportation which have been placed in the hands of those who venture into the unknown. Sir Hubert has succeeded in utilizing them in the rôle of one of the world's most outstanding commuters. This itself is no mean contribution to the conquest of time and space.

Editorial Notes

William G. Baxter, secretary of the Connecticut Prison Association, proposes that the Government should provide labor colonies to which discharged prisoners on subsequent convictions could be committed, which he holds would be a step in preventing "repeaters." How would it do to put them in prison colonies in the first place, and thus avoid a "subsequent conviction"?

Whether the real estate dealer of the near future will say, "This fine home is very near the main airport, with direct connections to all points," or "Our property is far from any noisy air route," depends very much on how soon airplanes are made to fly more quietly.

By declaring active warfare against disreputable use of billiard rooms, the National Billiard Association of America has taken a step which will do much to promote a game which merits great popularity when conducted under proper conditions.

There are thousands of dollars in unclaimed accounts in New York banks, put there it seems by people who took literally the advice to put their money in the bank and forget it.

In Bond From Quebec

COMING through the United States customs is an experience that a traveler returning to his native country, after a few weeks or months in Europe, is likely to remember. Often it rankles. Partly this is the fault of the naïve, bungling, sometimes dishonest, way in which the American citizen manages his return with his purchases of gifts or apparel for his own use.

The only way of saving trouble is to limit purchases to the one hundred dollars permitted by the Government. That is evidently the intent of the American Government: that its citizens shall curb their desires to purchase foreign articles and curtail expenditures to what is today a much smaller amount than when it was first fixed. The American who shopped in London and Paris, or even in Lucerne and Florence, this year of 1929 will testify that prices have mounted since last year and in many cases have practically doubled since immediate pre-war times.

That is one of the excuses given for not making complete and accurate declarations. The Government has not been fair with its citizens, so they will not be fair with the Government—specious reasoning, but very prevalent. For days before a steamship is to land its American passengers in a home port, conversation in the saloon and on deck runs almost exclusively upon what is to be declared and what is not; what valuation shall be placed upon foreign-bought articles; and how officials are to be circumvented. Rare, indeed, is it to hear one say, "I shall put down whatever I have bought at the prices I paid and let the law take its course."

Of those who boast of being within the hundred-dollar limit, there are not many who have not exceeded that sum. Knowing that it is safe to be under that figure, calculations have been made accordingly and figures so adjusted that the inspector sees a total of $98 or $99 carefully arrived at by a judicious computation in which the hundred-dollar limit is never lost sight of.

* * *

Complications are much greater when one lands in Quebec, or elsewhere in Canada, than when one debarks in New York or another United States port. The writer has just completed an experience which enables her to speak at first hand. When the customs question became acute on the steamship that was bearing her homeward by way of Quebec, she took conscientious account of stock. The Straits of Belle Isle were calm after a storm that had been raging, so that it was possible, by turning out one's cabin mate, to go through suit cases and hat boxes, separating the old from the new and cataloguing purchases with comparative ease.

The eventful day came when customs and immigration inspectors were taken aboard the ship and lines were formed, men and women holding uncertain opinions on which line they belonged in and why. Meanwhile, the declaration forms had been distributed. The conscientious passenger set down everything purchased, with the amount paid in francs or shillings and pounds, according to the place of purchase. She waited long in line. Someone came along and said, "You do not belong there; that line is only for checked baggage." The conscientious passenger fell out of line only to be told by a steward that she should have remained in it. She went back and finally reached the inspector. "You will have to put this into American money," he said, looking at the foreign amounts on her declaration. In the writing room, whither she repaired to make the exchange, she was constantly interrupted by persons asking whether one had to declare this item or that, and what would happen if it wasn't declared.

At last she took her place at the end of the line and slowly advanced toward the inspector.

* * *

"Well, now, what you want to do is to put your purchases in one bag and send it in bond to Washington," he informed her. "It will save you trouble."

The passenger, having respect for authority, did as she was told. Into her main suit case went clean clothes and soiled, new goods and worn articles. Everything she had purchased, and many things she had not, were in that case. On her back and head were the only articles of apparel that she had bought abroad. The inspector had said she would be entitled to a third off because she had worn them in France. However, there was set down on her declaration what she had paid for them, as well as for what was in her suit case. It totaled $138. Persons on the boat who she knew had bought three or four times as much kept themselves on their blanks within the hundred-dollar limit. As far as has been learned they went through the border customs easily enough and were enjoying repose in their own homes before the conscientious passenger had got any action on her case sent in bond to Washington.

The day after her arrival in Washington she called up the Treasury Department and asked for the Customs Division. A voice said, "Oh, you want the customhouse at Georgetown." That was a different number. Looking it up the answer came back, "You had better call the Customs Bureau." "Where is that?" "In the post office." Another number. The Customs Bureau said that probably the case was at the Union Station. After some parleying, the man who talked from the Customs Bureau said that he would have it brought over and the conscientious passenger could come up and get it, though after a certain hour. The Customs Bureau was indifferent when she arrived and did not have the suit case. The conscientious passenger was asked to fill out a declaration.

"But I have, for the inspector at Quebec. Here it is."

Finally a man agreed to go to the Union Station where the case was supposed to be. When it was found, the representative of the Customs Bureau said, "You will have to pay a man to take it to Georgetown."

"But I thought you were to put it through," protested the conscientious passenger.

"Oh, I did not know it was so much."

"It isn't; it is only that I have been stupid."

* * *

There was nothing to do but to go to Georgetown the next day. On a side street is an old stone building on the front of which is carved "Post Office." Across the street is a sign, "Custom House Broker." The broker said that if one went in a side entrance, and mounted to the second floor of the Post Office Building, he would find the Customs. This proved true, and here three employees were sitting at ease, uninterested in a person in search of a suit case in bond.

When the matter was mentioned, one of the men arose and said, "I saw a paper with that name on it. Jim, do you remember seeing a paper?"

"Yes, but I don't know where it is."

"There is one on the suit case," the third volunteered. "Yes, but there should be another."

It was finally discovered that both papers were on the suit case. The owner was invited to come in and sign her name. She produced the key and the suit case was opened. She also presented the declaration on which the Quebec inspector had made annotations to the effect that she should receive an allowance for the clothes she had been wearing then and was still wearing.

From the suit case were taken such souvenirs and trinkets as the average traveler brings back as gifts to expectant friends. The inspector began to make little piles. In one he placed the two or three strands of glass beads. The duty on glass beads is 85 per cent, he explained. Then there were little purses. Those of silk had one rate and those of leather another. Gloves were pounced upon for one rating. An infant's coat had a bit of embroidery on the tiny collar. "The rate on embroidery is very high," said the inspector fingering it.

* * *

He cast an appraising eye at the simple ensemble that the conscientious passenger wore. "Now, it is too bad that you have it all together," he complained, "because the rate on cloth is one thing and that on silk another."

"Will you take the coat off? I must weigh it," he said. "Is there anything in the pockets?"

"There are no pockets."

Every corner of the suit case was scraped. A silk cardcase was found. "That was a gift from an English friend." "Dutiable, nevertheless," quoth the inspector.

At last the inspector, satisfied that he had extracted every shred of evidence against the conscientious passenger, repaired to another room with schedules and tables and began to figure. Another man was called in. It was two hours before the conscientious passenger knew her fate. It was decided that the value of the articles she had purchased abroad, including the clothes she wore, was $140. She waived that. It was possible. She wanted to know how much she was to pay. The mixture of rates, percentages and prices was too much for her. She was told that she owed $15.33. "Very well, I will write a check," she said wearily.

"Oh, we can't take a check."

"Do you mean that I must go all the way down town and get this money. Why don't you call up my bank? Here is my identification card."

It was all to no avail, but finally an onlooker took the risk of cashing the check. It was impossible to get everything back into the suit case. The conscientious traveler took it in one hand and a mixture of merchandise in the other and started for the door.

"Oh, you will have to sign this paper."

"What is it? I have signed my name over and over."

"This is to say that you have not received a previous allowance."

"You know I have not," said the exasperated conscientious passenger, but she signed, muttering, "Never again in bond from Quebec."

The three employees returned to their chairs. One of them called to a Negro porter to wait on him. It had been a busy two hours in the customhouse in Georgetown which serves the national capital.

C. R.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Dear Mr. Editor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a former newspaper man, I was reminiscently touched by your editorial, entitled "Dear Mr. Editor," in the Monitor of August 30. In fact, so realistic were its pen pictures that for a few moments I lived all over again my journalistic career. Going back, as it were, to olden times and places, there crowded immediately into my thoughts a multitude of rather interesting experiences which, of course, are common to most newspaper men.

Not only are editorial writers themselves the recipients of letters having to do with their own particular activity, but each managing or executive editor is also favored in this manner. To be exact, these letters usually reach him first, and then he proceeds to pass them along to whom they may concern. In doing this, he always finds that a goodly number of the missives belong strictly to him; and so he takes them professionally to heart, which means that he goes, carefully and considerately, through each one which is politely constructed and properly signed.

Now, the first letter he examines happens to be from a reader who has some vigorous ideas as to how a newspaper should be run in practically every department, and he does not hesitate in the least to express his views. He ends his emphatic remarks by assuring "Dear Mr. Editor" that if the latter will just revamp his course in accordance with the pattern he has drawn for him, the paper will at once go forth to much greater success. And he does not fail to prophesy a notable swelling of the subscription lists, provided his advice is followed.

The second letter is from a well-known society leader who is not quite satisfied with the published account of a party recently given in her honor. She not only points out two or three alleged errors in the details of the house floral decorations, but she also forcefully reminds the editor that the gown she wore was not correctly described; and, furthermore, that Mrs. So-and-So and her accomplished daughter from a certain far-away point were not mentioned as being among the guests. Then she, too, proceeds to give a few instructions intended to cover the conduct of what she styles "a well-managed newspaper."

The third letter—and this is the one which causes Mr. Editor to sit right up and take notice—begins by saying that six or eight months ago the writer had sent in a poem on "The Return of Spring" which, as he avers, was a truly poetic effusion, but which, apparently, had not been fully appraised or appreciated. A genuine opportunity to print something truly worth while, the casting aside of a real literary gem, the disappointment of a host of readers, etc., etc.—this formed the nucleus of the regretful note. Its very last words were to the effect that the poet had been an old subscriber—but, maybe, he would not care to remain longer within the family circle.

The next letter is from a man whose occupation requires him to deal exhaustively with details of the minutest character. His powers of observation and analysis, and his tireless ability to tell about them, are quite beyond compare. Seemingly he can dissect and explain all things from Dan to Beersheba, from the fourth dimension to the Mediterranean fruit fly, and he appears to want the world for an audience. In his lengthy epistle to "Dear Mr. Editor" he says, "Why didn't you print my short article (it numbered nearly 6000 words) on "The Theories of Theorists'?" And then a tireless argument ensues anent the "intrinsic worth" of the contribution. Do you imagine for a moment that this precise gentleman had any exact ideas as to how a newspaper should be managed? Well, whatever your opinion, you should have read his letter!

As the saying goes, there are letters and letters; some not so good, some better. The humble and earnest editor (and most editors really are of this kind, despite severe trials of their patience) is ever grateful for any truly constructive communication he may receive, because it shows him how his readers are looking at the things with which he is dealing, and what they are expecting of him. And he will always do his best, according to the highest ethics of his training and the established policy of his paper, to meet popular requirements and popular approval. Therefore, when he gets a letter of appreciation and commendation, it cheers his thoughts immensely—as well as his disposition! He is more than thankful that there is somebody somewhere who has a charitable attitude toward a hard-working, hard-pressed editor.

And so the next two letters which he reads more than offset what tried to annoy and disturb in the others. These two are literally filled with sincerity and humble gratitude. The first writer conveys to the editor his deep appreciation of the comprehensive manner in which a recent major political event was handled, and touches briefly on the fact that his reading of the foreign news over a period of several years has broadened his understanding and sympathies remarkably.

The second is of a different type. It is from a mother who tells the editor that she and all her friends and neighbors were greatly pleased with the notice he gave her daughter who, because of skillful playing, had brought notable victory to her team in a recent important athletic contest. There were other statements in that letter, but they all were of the happy kind that pleased the editor. In fact, these two missives were just full of good will and good feeling, and the editor rejoiced in their coming.

To most of us the Monitor is such an ideal, practical and worth-while newspaper that we trust its editors receive only letters like the last two above referred to. But if, perchance, some others are received, some that are not so broad, kindly and considerate as they might be, we know that the editors dispose of them with this advice from Stevenson operating as a silent wish in their hearts:

Is there a cross word that tries to be said?
Don't let it, my dear, don't let it.
Just speak two pleasant words, quick, in its stead,
And that will make you forget it.

Los Angeles, Calif. STOKES ANTHONY BENNETT.

"You Wish States Money?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of America and Americans, a "United Statesan," traveling on the Pacific coast, when in Victoria, B. C., entered a bank there to have a bill changed, and asked for American money. I quote from her letter: "The clerk said very politely, 'You wish States money, madam.'" How about it, anyway?

A DEVOTED READER.

Cambridge, Mass